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Diary of John L. Shawver

Bellefontaine, Ohio

1933

COMPOSITION
888

» SUBJECT »

Farmers' Institute
Experiences
with
Reflections on Results
and
Comparison of Communities
with notes on
Associate Workers.
in
Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia.

Name John L. Shaver,

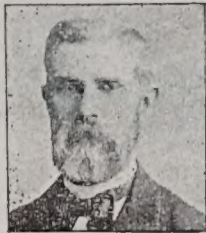
Address Bellevue, Ohio.

School _____

Class _____

Farmers' Institute Lectures:

By John L. Shawver, Bellefontaine, Ohio.



"SHADY NOOK" FARM.

1. "THE FARM DAIRY." Treats of the cow and her care; stables, feed, milking, care of separators, testing milk, etc.
2. "POINTS FOR BUTTER MAKERS." Effects of care and feed upon products; care of milk and cream, ripening, churning, working, packing, marketing, etc.
3. "FEEDS AND FEEDING." The balanced ration, its meaning and effects; how to secure it. (Illustrated.)
4. "BARNS AND HOW TO BUILD THEM." Plans and helpful hints, A model of the Plank Frame, which is so rapidly coming into general favor, for inspection by the public. (Illustrated.)
5. "BENEFITS OF A COVERED BARNYARD." Experience and observation. (Illustrated.)
6. "THE FARM DWELLING." Economy, convenience, comfort and attractiveness.
7. "HOUSEHOLD HELPS." Prepared especially for farmers' wives and daughters.
8. "DOMESTIC ECONOMY." Some points frequently overlooked. (Illustrated.)
9. "FARM ACCOUNTS." Twenty-five years experience. (Illustrated.)
10. "CLOVERS AND THEIR VALUES." Old, yet ever new.
11. "MAKING, SAVING AND APPLYING MANURES." Theory and practice by experience and observation.
12. "THE FARMERS' FRUIT SUPPLY." Varieties, care and culture.
13. "A PLEA FOR THE FORESTS." A question of vital importance as yet unstudied by the people.
14. "THE SAFEGUARDS OF LIBERTY." A lesson for the times.
15. "SEEDTIME AND HARVEST." An evening talk to young people.

The above list of topics covers a wide range of work, and all are based upon the actual experience of one whose hands are accustomed to toil.

From Those Who Know Him: Knowing John L. Shawver to be a careful and methodical farmer, an honest, intelligent and industrious citizen; a constant student of progressive agriculture; and knowing that he has improved his farm with modern buildings, tile drainage and improved machinery, we most earnestly recommend him as a suitable person to address Farmers' Institutes.

Very Respectfully,

WM. LAWRENCE, (Ex-Comptroller U. S. Treasury.)

WM. V. MARQUIS, (Ex-Lieut. Gov.)

I. N. ZEARING, (Ex-Postmaster.)

THOS. R. McMILLEN,

AMOS MILLER.

Mr. Shawver has attended Institutes under my appointment, and in every case his services were commended by the officers in charge. He is an educated farmer who has added to his own experience the light gained by the study of science and the experience of others. He brings to his hearers well prepared lectures, full of practical matter, and free from trash and attempts to be witty. His success on his own farm tell the value of his methods.—L. N. BONHAM, Ex-Superintendent of Institutes, Oxford, Ohio.

John L. Shawver has been employed in Michigan Institutes, and is strong in every point of the work.—K. L. BUTTERFIELD, Supt. Michigan Institutes.

Mr. Shawver's lectures are educational as well as entertaining.—MRS. MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Lectures of John L. Shawver are earnest, intelligent and uplifting. The influence of such men among their fellow farmers can not be otherwise than beneficial. Give us more of such.—Ada Record.

Mr. Shawver is an easy, business-like speaker, and his lectures are full of good points and sound sense.—Jefferson Gazette.

Mr. Shawver has a command of English that makes him fascinating as a speaker.—Hicksville Independent.

Mr. Shawver's talks are filled with beautiful imagery and happy illustrations.—Jefferson Democrat.

John L. Shawver is one of the most thorough instructors ever sent to this part of Ohio by the State authorities.—Harrison County Democrat.

Mr. Shawver is well informed on topics relating to farmers' interests, and knows how to tell it in the most pleasing and entertaining manner.—Marion Independent.

Mr. Shawver lives on his farm at "Shady Nook," and superintends it in person, working with his own hands. He has had wide experience as an Institute worker during the past ten years, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Address JOHN L. SHAWVER, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Inasmuch as I have kept memorandums and diaries for 62 years I find much satisfaction in consulting them frequently but unless one remembers the date it requires much time to find the record. But I have one blank book well filled with descriptions of my childhood home built in 1849 and 1850 where I was born April 6, 1859 and lived six years. These descriptions are rather minute and aided by rude drawings so they are quite interesting for me to read now that I am aged and so badly disabled that I can do nothing but read and write and even the writing is quite a task to do when I must recline on a couch and write on a large book resting upon my knee.

But believing this will enable me to get my records in better shape for consulting them I undertake this task January 1st 1933 and hope to find some satisfaction in the work even tho I may not get the task completed. The work was rather difficult in many ways but offered good pay and was always filled with rich experiences.

Having been requested to read a paper before our home institute in December 1889 by George A. Henry I did so and it was pronounced the best thing of all the two days' session. Hon. L. H. Bouham of Columbus, director of institutes was present and he complimented me warmly and requested the paper for publication in his annual report.

This led to an invitation to do some work in January 1891. I left home December 30 but my train was 30 minutes late so I missed the train at Springfield and had to lay over four hours. I laid over three hours at Columbus and four hours at Newark so reached Cambridge at four o'clock Sunday morning. It had snowed all day and much snow had fallen. But I had some relatives in Cambridge and met some of them at Church. Mary Morton, a cousin, had married Charles Campbell and they invited me to take dinner and I did so and went back to church that evening where I heard Bishop John H. Vincent and had a short conversation with him.

Caldwell, Woodsfield, Ohio.

January 1st, 1891 I left the Berwick Hotel before breakfast to get an early train for Caldwell. On going to a restaurant for breakfast I met J. B. Ferry who is to be my associate and instructor for the week. The train was late but had only short distance to Caldwell where we had crowded hall each session and attentive listeners. We took the B. & O. narrow gauge, for Woodsfield but the road was snow bound and we could only go as far as Summerfield where we remained over night. We hired a team and sled to take us to Woodsfield. It misted and rained but we ^{had} robes and umbrellas so did not get wet. The scenery was very wonderful. At one place there was a deep ravine on the right so great we could not see the bottom and on the left was a hill so high we could not see the top. Mr. Ferry said ^{he} had been well over the mountains of Pennsylvania and had never seen anything to surpass this. We reached Woodsfield about one o'clock and had dinner at the Star Hotel then hunted for the hall and officers only to learn they had advertised their institute for Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. so made arrangements

for a carriage to take us to Barnsville which we reached in time for dinner at the Albert Hotel. Mr. Terry left at 3:28 for St. Clairsville. I planned to leave at 5:20 but the train was reported abandoned. He waited for the 11:23 train but at 11:00 a dispatch said the bridge was out at Bridgeport and there would be no trains till next morning. I returned to the hotel and retired. The next morning I was informed there would be no trains that day. I started out to walk to Cambridge, 27 miles. I had gone about one mile when an engine came out and hauled me seven miles. They said if I would wait till they gathered up a coal train they would take me on to Cambridge. But I told ^{them} I would walk on. I had a good dinner at Campbell's Station then walked on. About 3:00 I saw a train back out from a switch and climbed on it. The conductor said they dared not haul passengers. I told him that they had to carry me for I was working for the state. He made no more objections and took me

Haverhill, O.

into Cambridge just in time to get a train into Columbus. I had scarcely registered at the Arcade hotel when the fire alarm sounded near and we saw the Ohio Buggy's building one square away burned down in spite of the ten fire departments' efforts to save it. I had never seen but one great fire before and that was in March 1883 when a large factory burned in Springfield on west Columbia Street while we watched from our windows in Wittenberg College.

Saturday I called on F. W. Levering of the Sunday World. He took me to call on Gov. Campbell, took me to supper and to the Grand Opera House to see the play "Evangeline" which was splendid.

Sunday morning I took train for Haverhill where I was met by Malincom Clay and taken to his home for meals and lodging. I was the only one to speak forenoon or afternoon. Prof. Evans came in time for evening session and spoke for half an hour then I gave them "Seedtime and Harvest". The Secretary told me they employed Prof. Evans because they had never heard of me but that

Groveport, Harrisonville, Upper Sandusky.

he had heard a number of people say last night that my talk was much the better. Waldo F. Brown came just before noon, Tuesday. I left at 3:00 for Harrisonville out eight miles from Sciotoville to start the work there so Mr. Brown could remain for Tuesday night. Brown joined me by noon Wednesday. He is an interesting speaker; even more so than Mr. Terry, and is much more congenial.

On January 19 and 20 I was at Upper Sandusky with Prof. C. E. Thorne and on the 26 and 27 at Groveport with W. W. Farnsworth. Both of them were strong men. I afterwards worked a good deal with Farnsworth who is still living in 1933 while all the others are now dead.

The following winter I taught five months for my fourth term at Pleasant Valley but it took five months of hard work and exposure to earn \$2.00. I had to employ some one to make fires in the school house and build a stable to shelter my horse as I drove to and fro.

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Pomeroy, Mount Zion Wilkesville,
Logan, Greencastle, Groveport.

Nov. 26 I started for Pomeroy via Cincinnati. Boarded
The fine river steamer "Telegraph" at 5:00 and was assigned
to room 16 and had a splendid supper. It was so foggy
they had to anchor for good part of the night but
made good time on Sunday, running a race for
several hours with the "Hudson" which was passed about
three o'clock P. M. We did not reach Pomeroy until near
noon because of the delay Saturday night. We had fine
music all Sunday. Mr. Luzon and wife were on the boat
and Mrs. Luzon is a cousin of Miss Ella Oaks who took
me to dinner at Haverhill 10 years ago. A. F. McKelvey
was my associate on this trip and we had splendid
meetings at all three places but the hotel at Wilkes-
ville was poor and dirty we were glad to run up to
Logan, Saturday evening and spent Sunday at the
"Depot Hotel" which was nice and clean. Tuesday
evening we run up to Greencastle and found
larger attendance and Friday morning went
to Groveport and had the best meeting of the
trip with the hall crowded each session.

On Jan. 4, 1893 I had a telegram from Sec. Bonham
asking me to go to Defiance and Napoleon institutes.

Defiance and Napoleon.
Harrison, Shandon, Eaton.


I took train at Huntsville and arrived at 3:00 A.M. Jan. 5.
Had cold bed and fair breakfast at Russell house.
Then went to Crosby House and found Mr. H. & L. Ham-
berlain. Several Grange Bulletin readers came up
to chat at noon. Large attendance in afternoon.
Left at 10:00 P.M. for Napoleon and put up at the
Miller House. Large audience each session. Another
Telegram directs me ^{to} Hamilton, Butler and Public coun-
ties next week. Malcolm Crockett took me to Josiah
Gollers for dinner. Mr. Goller has traveled much
and was very entertaining. Reached home at 11:00
Sunday and left at 6:00 A.M. Monday but could
not get to Harrison till 4:00 P.M. General A. S. Piatt
on train to Springfield. He thanked me for my
article in Grange Bulletin about him. Good
sessions at Harrison. J. M. Scott took us twelve
miles to his home near Shandon. Mrs. Scott
is a sister of Murat Halstead and the editor owns
this large farm which Mr. Scott manages. The
older of two grown daughters, Miami, looks after
our comfort. Jerry and I were to sleep together
and as it was 24 degrees below zero I asked Sam

if he that I had better put my blanket in the bed. He said: "I believe you should." So I put my blanket on the sheet and we got in bed. Miami must have heard us for she came with another comfort and placed that on the bed. We had splendid sessions each day at Shandow. We had a 13 mile drive to Hamilton then took train for Eaton and arrived there at 9:00 P.M. Light attendance Friday but those present gave close attention. Good attendance on Saturday and they gave me real nice applause. We went to Hamilton for the night and I reached home at 4:00 P.M. walking out from town and a temperature of 24° below zero. When I now look back over these cold journeys I am inclined to think it is very strange that I survived these extremely severe journeys. But I carried a good warm blanket and a good long flannel gown in which I could wrap my feet. Then I had a very long heavy overcoat that reached nearly to my shoes. But even with all these precautions we had many hardships to endure in cold weather.

Montpelier, Ohio City, Liberty Center.
Spencers Hall, Fremont, Attica.

In order to reach Montpelier I went via Adrian Michigan on Saturday, December 2, 1893. S. H. Todd was to be my leader. He is a short, heavy set man and well posted on many lines. Ohio City had a splendid attendance on Dec. 6 and 7. Great interest each session. Dec. 8 and 9. we found still greater interest at Liberty Center. The following week at Spencer Hall, Fremont and Attica had large attendance and free discussions. I find Mr. Todd does not have the same consideration for new men on the force as do Ferry, Brown Chamberlain and McKelvey. For this reason I could not enjoy these two weeks as much as I did the time spent with the other men. All of them are a little jealous of each other but the others have all manifested quite a good deal of interest in me, my family and my past experiences. I feel that my education is superior to that of all I have been with except possibly Chamberlain who may have

had more in language.

On Dec. 18 and 19 I went to Paine in Paulding Co. with F. A. Werthick. Met Mary Wren-Leather, daughter of William Wren and Phoebe Kirkpatrick who formerly lived north east of Bellefontaine about eight miles, where they owned several farms. They sold out there and went to Paulding county about 1875 where they bought enough land to give each of their children a good farm. Mary gave me the history of all the children for we had dinner in the church. The roads are deep with mud and most of the people came to the meeting in large mud boats. These are about four feet wide and eight, ten or twelve feet in length. The front slopes up and the sides are 8, 10 or 12 inches high so they can place seat boards on them like one does on a wagon bed.  These just slide along on the mud in fine shape and the long ones will carry a big load of hay, corn or fodder.

Polk, Lexington, Greenwich.

Dec. 25, 1893. No session in the forenoon because of funeral of a prominent citizen. Good sessions in afternoon. With Fodd again this week. Good sessions Tuesday after which we run down to Mansfield. W. H. Frank met us at the train and took Mr. Fodd to the hotel and took me to his home for supper. We were close chums at Wittenberg and he has visited at our home several times. In 1884, 1885, 1890. But this is the first time I have ever been in his home. Dec. 27-28 we run down to Lexington and had a good meeting. Thence to Greenwich Dec. 29-30. where we had splendid sessions and free discussions. I left here at 3:00 P.M. and run down to Ridgely via Alice. I found lodging near the station and next morning I walked over to Will Lichtenwallers. His wife came to the door and I enquired if she could permit me to come in and rest awhile. Will was shaving and did not know me but both continued ask questions. The house is forty

rods or more from the highway and they wanted to know why I should leave the highway so far if I surely wanted to rest. I told them people along the highways were bothered so much I did not care to ask favors from them. They wanted to know where I came from. I told them. "Then where are you going?" I told ^{them} I was going to Sulphur Springs. Will says you are going the wrong direction to get there. That made me smile a little tho I tried to let on I was following instructions. His wife noticed the smile and coming up close to me she said: "You are trying to fool us. You are some of Will's relation or some of mine. Which is it?" I told them and they had a good laugh and then many questions to ask. They have two girls. Bessie 14 and Grace 12. They took me to Broken Sword for supper with Tilly Chapman where old Uncle Abe makes his home. Then back to Will's to spend the night. She took me way back of the parlor bedroom where I expected to shiver for it was getting cold but she had placed warm bricks

Sulphur Springs

in the bed and it was nice and comfortable. Monday morning, Jan. 1, 1894 Turned nice and warm and Will took me to Sulphur Springs. The hall was packed full and Alfred Shiner of Dayton was speaking. In the afternoon it was so warm that many of the men and boys climbed up the trees near the open windows. They decided to go to the large church for evening and that was packed full and a great crowd stood about the doors so we could scarcely get to the doors tho we had gone early. This was the best meeting for the season up to date. I learned to think very much of Shiner.

I had been taken to Abraham Lichtenwalters when four years old by my parents and they had visited at Father's in 1879. But I have never seen any of them since that Sunday the last day of the year 1893. I must write to them and see if any of them are still living and tell them about their cousins who still live in Ohio, Texas, Washington and Alaska. Many have long been dead.

Larue, Eaton.

Jan. 6, 1894 Went to Larue to attend an independent. The attendance was splendid. A. E. Gladding who is the head of Larue schools gave two excellent papers and several others gave papers.

Feb. 10, 1894 I went to Union City to get prices on lumber, thence to Richmond, Ind. The night and on to Eaton, O. and put up at Bourner Hotel. That evening I went to hear Fannie Edwards, The 15 year old child evangelist. She manifested a knowledge of the scriptures far beyond her years but the strain on her childish voice was already noticeable and I felt it was a shame to permit herself punishment that would soon kill her.

Gen. S. H. Hurst did not arrive till evening. His only talk worth hearing is "The Battle of Gettysburg" and he makes the cannon "boom" for two hours. I soon grew tired of his companionship for tho he may have been a fine soldier he has little in common with the farmer and I felt that the audience received no benefit from his work.

Glendale, O. Genia

Feb. 14, 1894. Went to Glendale where I fell in love with the place just as I did with the same years ago. We were taken to the home of Mr. Thomas Jefferson Duncan, a typical southerner who had made a fortune in business in Cincinnati and was now living in retirement. He took us for a drive over this beautiful city and gave us good beds in warm rooms in his fine mansion. The meals were superior. The attendance was rather light because few have any interest in farming. We ran down to Cincinnati and put up at the Palace Hotel, room 308.

Feb. 16, 1894. Went out Genia where I joined McKelvey again. The large opera house was full and they said it seated a thousand people. They were very attentive and appeared to be much interested. This is in a rich farming country and the farms show good taste and careful upkeep of farms and buildings.

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Prospect, Marion Co.
Bellevue.

March 2. Went to Marion, Thence To Prospect. It required all of Friday to get there by 9:10 P.M. I went to The Watkins House for bed and breakfast. Took a walk over the village and to see the famous magnetic springs. The place is well named. The attendance was good. Quite a number had attended the meeting at Larue in January and all these joined heartily in the discussions. Rev. Mr. Harford took me to his home for dinner and supper and did all he could for my comfort. The night session was made especially interesting with music and readings and they gave me a hearty vote of Thanks which I appreciated all the more because it came thru those who had heard me at Larue as well as at Prospect.

At our home institute I reported it quite fully for Index and Examiner and The Republican attacked me severely for their report was very poor. Then they, J. G. and C. B. began a long fight against me and aided Longfellow who wanted my place on the force.

Greencastle, Logan, Oyesville.

Dec. 3, 1884. Went with Waldo Brown to Greencastle. This was a splendid meeting each of the five sessions. Then on to Logan 5th & 6th where the attendance was light but good interest shown. Dec. 7 and 8 at Oyesville where attendance was fine and much interest but we had to go to a private house for bed and meals. The family was large and they gave us a bed in the sitting room not far from the large open fireplace. It was pretty cold and Brown said I must sleep in front and place more coal on the fire. I did my task and had good fire all night. In the morning the man, wife and some eight grown children gathered around the fire to complete putting on their clothing and I found Brown was raised up in bed with his back against the wall and his feet against my back. Then he pushed me out of bed before all those people including three or four grown girls. But I had a good hold on all the covers and took them all with me and leaving him in his underwear. Thus the joke was on him.

Willsville, Mount Zion.

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Dec. 10 and 11. We had a splendid meeting at Willsville with great interest and full house each session. I had been to all these places before and yet they gave me close attention and good order prevailed. We run down to Ballipolis Tuesday evening.

Dec. 12. C. H. McCormick sent in his carriage to take us out to Fairfield church. We had five splendid sessions here and the enthusiasm was unlimited. We went to George W. McCormick for dinner. He was a member of congress one term. We had bed and breakfast at E. Haddelle where we had been two years before. Had our supper at Charles H. McCormick's. I rather like him better than his brother, the congressman. But the entire neighborhood is made up of well-to-do people of industrious habits and the soil is rich and their houses good but the barns are small and poor. The McCormicks each have negro families living in small cabins back of the main house. These take care of the stables and the live stock, do the milking and carry all the coal.

Plain City, Olive Green,
Westville, Butman, Ada,

Dec. 26, 27, 1894. I was with Prof. Elias, H. Hunt at the Plain City meetings. He is from Ohio State University.

Dec. 28, 29. I attended Olive Green meetings with Prof. Lazenby also of the O. S. U. Henry P. Miller and wife took back to Sunbury. Miller and his wife were both classmates of George Hubbell at Antioch College. They each had a farm given to them so they can take life easy and not have to toil like slaves all the year round.

Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, ¹⁸⁹⁵ Attended meetings Westville with Waldo Brown and we were to have bed and meals with P. L. Stickley. This was good both days. We run down to St. Paris then up to Bayler where on Jan. 2, 3, 1895 we had a good meetings at Butman with H. Wobie as chairman. We were cared for at the fine home of S. M. Schooler. Mrs. Schooler is a fine cook and gave us a warm bed. Jan. 4 and 5. we had good meetings at Ada. Thus I have been in three counties this week adjoining my home county and we have had rousing meetings in each place and splendid discussions.

Copopa, New London, Bellefontaine
Columbus Grove, Brownsville.

Jan. 16, 17, 1895: Went Copopa independent where I met J. J. W. Billingsly of Indianapolis whose hobby is tile drainage. Then to New London to see W. C. Gault and lecture in church. Then home of our home institute Jan. 18, 19 McKelvey home with us for over Sunday. We had pleasant visit together. Jan. 26, 24. To Columbus Grove with Prof. Hunt where had large attendance and good discussion.

Feb. 6, 7. Dr. H. S. Chamberlain and I were assigned to a special meeting at Brownsville on National Highway 12 mi. east of Cross Roads. It was 12° below zero when we left Newark and a fierce wind from the east. I place my muffler over my head so I could draw it down over my face after getting in the spring wagon. Chamberlain called me an old granny. I said: "There will be another old granny before we get to Brownsville". We had to face that bitter wind in an open spring wagon for 12 miles. We had not gone a mile until Chamberlain took out a large red handkerchief and tied it over his head. We put up in an old stone hotel built when the National Pike was new. We had large attendance in spite of the severe weather.

That night they gave us a good bed beside a good
 open fire place and three extra buckets of coal.
 Chamberlain said: "However you are younger
 than I am and have such nice warm nightgown
 you must sleep in front and keep that fire
 going." I replenished the fire with coal several
 times and we slept in comfort but the water
 pitcher on stand not over 6 feet from the fire
 was frozen over. Chamberlain had said
 when he tied up his head coming out: "I hope
 the wind will change before we drive back to-mor-
 row." And so it did and we had to face a cold
 west wind in returning but we both bundled
 up before the wagon left Brownsville. These
 special meetings are planned out so as to send
 the speakers that are desired at the places and
 necessitate one or both speakers must take
 four days for the meeting and most of us
 prefer not to make them but we do not
 like to disappoint those request our
 services. Inasmuch as I have been the young-
 est man on the force for five years I obey orders.

Watertown, Scioto, Frankfort.

Feb. 16, 1895. Requested by Miller to take place of Kagg's place next week I had to leave home Saturday morning and go to Marietta and made much better time than I expected arriving at 10:00 P.M. and put up at the Bellevue ^{view} hotel which faces The Ohio River. I slept well, attended church ate good dinner, crossed the river on the ice and back. No train on the C. and M. on Sunday so had to remain second night in Bellevue Then took early train for Waterford where Capt. Bartlett's daughter took me to Watertown. He had good sessions here. That evening as I was sitting in the hotel after the two sessions and wondering if McKelvey would get in time for the night session, a large man waiting for his supper, inquired the cause for so many people on the streets. I told ^{him} it was a farmers' institute. He said: "These farmer institutes are a useless expense and the speakers are mostly failures. J. B. Ferry only has 40 acres. Waldo Brown has 80 acres. McKelvey lives on his wife's farm of 40 acres. Yet these men are going around telling other people how to farm." I enquired if he was a farmer. He said: "Yes I have one of the finest 400 acre farms in Madison County

and have fine buildings and the finest lot of
Herdford cattle in the state." "That is fine" I re-
plied, "I always like to see fine farm buildings
for I am a carpenter." "When did you buy your
large farm?" He "Well, sir, my grandfather
bought it from the government long years ago
at \$1.25 per acre. He started in a log house
cleared the land as rapidly as he could."
I enquired when he erected his fine build-
ings. He answered: - "My father was the only
child and inherited the farm. Built a fine
house in 1862 and a large barn in 1870, as
he could other buildings". When did you
buy the farm? "My father died ten years
ago and as I was the only child the farm
came to me after mother died the following
year." Have you added any improvements
in the last ten years? "There is nothing
more needed except to keep up the fences.
Well you are more fortunate than most men.
Your grandfather bought the land and cleared it.
Your father put up the buildings. But you

have not told me anything you have done.

"Well I expect you are one of these institute speakers yourself."

The sessions were all good at Watertown and McKelvey came in time for evening session Feb. 20, 21. The attendance was light at Scioto but the people were splendid listeners.

Feb. 22, 23. At Frankfort the hall was crowded to the limits each session and many could not get admittance. They paid close attention all the time in spite of the crowded conditions. I gave the my talk: - "The farmer as a business man" The last thing the second day and it was getting late. They greeted my close with prolonged applause and many pushed their way thru the crowd to bid me good bye and ask me to be sure and come back again.

This is one of the best farming districts in Ohio and the people, as a rule, are well-to-do. Rich soils, fine buildings, improved farm tools and blooded live stock.

Oct. 8, 1895 I learned from Sec. W. H. Miller that I had been dropped from the list of institute speakers. It was a great shock to me for he had sent me a nice letter of thanks last March for my proficient services and complete reports. I began quiet investigations of the causes. I knew J. Q. Campbell and his brother C. Q. were much opposed to me. I also knew George Detrick was doing all he could to get me out of the Patrons Insurance Association for he was continually finding fault with my work. One of his first faults was because I had changed "do" to "does" in the Policy because a verb should agree with its subject in person and number. Detrick never studied grammar while I had grades of 100% in all branches on my teacher's certificate. He moved to change it back to "do". Three voted for the change. Four against it. Then I said show the Policy to Supt. McKinnon of the public schools and get his opinion. Wm. Kaylor did this then he said: "I asked McKinnon and he says Sharver is right. But Det-

rick wanted to become Secretary and continued to find fault. Longfellow wanted my place on the institute force. So the two joined forces to aid each other and they had the aid of the two Campbells. Some one sent a dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer saying John Shawver had lost his mind and was preaching in all the school houses. This was John M. Shawver a distant cousin of mine and brother-in-law of Peter Detrick. This man was perhaps better posted on the Bible than, Detrick, Longfellow, the Campbells and half the preachers. But that counted for nothing in this case. They cut out this dispatch and sent it to Dect. Miller with an endorsement of Longfellow for institute speaker. I wrote to Miller and explained the situation in detail and received a prompt reply expressing regrets for the results but saying that while it was then too late to place my name in ^{the} book already published that they would use me as a substitute and for independent work. This they did but it made my work difficult.

Bowling Green, Florida, Hicksville, Rockford.
 Cambridge, Guadenhutton, Freeport, Jefferson.
 Union City, Ind.

Dec. 30, 31. Was sent Bowling Green institute to work with S. H. Ellis, Master of the National League. I find him a very friendly and reasonable man. We had three splendid institutes to close the old year and begin the year 1896.

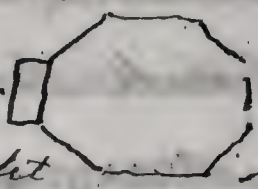
Jan. 21-22. Went to Rockford in north end of Mercer to independent institute. Very cold and I had to go via Ansonia. The attendance was not large but the interest was very good.

Jan. 27, 28, 1896. Went to Cambridge with S. H. Todd. Good meetings here. Then to Guadenhutton for 29, 30, and here had enormous crowds of Moravian farmers. Visited the monument to the Christian Indians and to Freeport Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 where the hall would not hold half the people. Feb. 2. visited Ahtabula monument erected to the victims of the Bridge Disaster and Feb. 3, 4. Jefferson institute where we had a good meeting but only one young person was present. Others were all old or middle aged. The only case of this kind in my experience up to this date. They gave very close attention and good discussions. Feb. 29 Union City, Ind. Splendid.

Mukwanago, Jamesville, Johnsons Creek, Marshall 29
Fond-du-Lac, Watertown.

69

March 3. Mukwanago, Wis. Good meeting here under management of H. A. Beigge who is an importer of fine stable horses. Mch. 4. went on to Jamesville where they had a winter fair with two large store rooms filled with exhibits and \$700 worth of prizes offered. I met a man with large card suspended about his neck and bearing a dozen fine silver Table spoons. I enquired how he won such a fine prize. He said by bringing the largest family. I inquired how many. He said his wife and 13 children. Mch. 5. Johnsons Creek. Good attendance. Good work Mch. 6. Marshall. Very good meeting each session Mch. 7. Fond-du-Lac. My large barin model draws much attention at each place and many questions and my evening talk has won applause where given but most of my work has been in day sessions. Run up to Madison to stay over Sunday at Park Hotel. Attended church in the morning then took ride on an ice yacht over Lake Mendota. On Mon. Mch. 9. Butterfield and I took an hour on ice yacht with the champion yachtsman. It was a remarkable experience.

Mich. 10, 11, 12, 1896 Wisconsin Roundup at Watertown held
 in The Armory which seats 5000 people. By the program
 I was to close the first night session and Van Meter
 to close the second night. He is called the orator
 of Wisconsin. Superintendent came to me and
 said Van Meter wanted to trade places with me
 I told McKerrow I would leave it in his hands.
 He said then I should close the second evening
 and Van Meter the first. The stage was an im-
 mense affair about 40' wide and 80' long. The build-
 ing was octagonal in shape.  When it came
 my turn on second night it was very late
 and neared 11:00 o'clock. Aisles were all full and
 several hundred were standing by the doors. As
 the band played I turned to Prof. Taylor of Nebraska
 and asked him what I had better do. He replied:-
 "It is late and the people restless and some are
 leaving. I would excuse myself on account of
 the lateness of the hour." I then turned to Dr. Butter-
 field of Michigan who had been with me at Fond-
 du-lac. He replied:- "They are restless but I believe
 you can hold them." When McKerrow announced

my name I stepped well forward on the stage, waved my hand slowly and they at once quieted down and I gave them my full evening talk of "Seedtime and Harvest" 50 minutes and only one left the hall and he had been standing all the evening by one of the doors. Butterfield said we want you in Michigan next winter. The third day I gave them "Barus and Their Construction". The next evening I addressed the students at the Wisconsin University and they were dismissed so all could come forward and shake hands with me. One said he was from Eaton, Ohio. Mich. 14. reached Chicago at 7:00 Saturday morning. Hunted up George Albright at Butler Brothers store and he said I must go out to his home and spend Sunday with him. I next called at home of Isaac B. Burr 3738 Wabash Ave. saw his wife and two little children but he was not at home. Went to Tremont Hotel for dinner, visited several stores, returned to Butler Brothers at closing hour and went out to Austin where Albright has a nice home, wife and two children. Sunday we went to church.

and spent the rest of the day in reviewing our college experience. Monday we returned to the city and I visited the Palmer Hotel to walk on the floor of silver dollars, the Masonic Temple then highest building, Seigle and Cooper's store then the largest store in the world. Had my photo taken on the top floor and took train of C. & E. for Kenton at 2:55. Put up at St Nicholas hotel. Took Big Snow at 8:45 for Bellefontaine. Took Lewis town mail Hack out home.

This was one of the most delightful experiences of my life. I had never before been so far from home and they gave me such kindly reception that I could not but feel they appreciated my work. I had never before addressed such large audiences and when that great throng at Watertown which had been so restless for an hour or more quieted down at such a late hour and listened so quietly for fifty minutes to hear "Seedtime and Harvest" I could not but feel very grateful to the fate that took me there but also for the opportunity of expressing some vital lessons in life.

Milkesville, Chester, Coolville,
Lower Salem, Sarahsville, Woodsfield.

33

Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 1896. Went to Milkesville for institute. Have John Begg for associate. He is about fifty years old and rather well posted on all subjects and I became very much attached to him at once.

Dec. 2, 3, at Chester where we had crowded house each day and splendid discussions each session.

Dec. 4, 5. 14 mile drive last night took us to Coolville and we were well chilled. But we had the best meeting of the week with splendid attention all the time.

Drove to Marietta where we put up at Bellevue Hotel. Found a lot of mail waiting me here at the hotel including one from home.

Dec. 7, 8. J. F. Green and I took C. & M. Ry. for Sarahsville Lower Salem and splendid meetings. J. S. Devoe who was one of the first to build one of our barns was present and told how much he appreciated it.

Dec. 9, 10. Sarahsville light attendance first day, good at night and fair on Tuesday.

Dec. 11, 12. Woodsfield fair attendance and good attention day sessions. Crowd at night. Run up to Bridgeport and found some mail but none from home. Sherman Hotel very poor here.

Int. Pleasant. Leadiz, Wernison.
 Thorneville, Granville.
 Idaho, Mount Joy, North Liberty.

Dec. 13, Sunday. Crossed river to Wheeling where I had comfortable room, took bath and felt better at Windsor.

Dec. 14, 15. Went to Int. Pleasant. C. E. Thorne my leader here. We went to George E. Scotts for the night. Was taken out to see H. J. Hussey's fine Jerseys.

Dec. 16, 17. Leadiz gave light attendance at day sessions but better at night. Better attendance second day and a packed house second night with 15-cents admittance fee for all who came.

Dec. 18, 19. Wernison poor attendance at all sessions. Poorest attendance I can recall.

Dec. 20, 21. Went to Thorneville. C. H. Montgomery there. Large attendance and good local talent.

Dec. 22, 23. Granville had fine attendance. S. H. Ellis my associate this week. He is a fine old man and greatly admired by all who know him.

Dec. 28, 29. Idaho with S. H. Todd light attendance.

Dec. 30, 31. Mt Joy great attendance here tho so far off railroad. We stayed at Mr. Shandons again. McKelvey here. He has been dismissed from the force.

Jan. 1, 2, 1897. North Liberty. Large attendance, two brass bands and a large choir to help entertain the great

crowds of people. Mr Kelvey slept very little that night at Mrs. Shandor's. He inquired if I knew the reason he had been dismissed. I told him that I did ^{not} have the least knowledge of any cause. That in my experience with him the people always appeared to like his work. I told him how George Detrick and John Longfellow had tried to undermine me in the insurance work as well as in the institute work and how I had learned the whole story early. On inquiry I then found Mr Kelvey was demanding more work each year and found fault with the state committee because he was not employed much more than others and the dismissal resulted. Thus I was a victim of the envy of discontent while Mr Kelvey was the victim of his own greed. I rather liked him in spite of his unusual vanity. He went back to Ireland and kissed the "blarney stone" in hopes that his good luck would return to him but I never saw him again. I never attempted to influence the management as to the amount of work. That is supposed to be based on the number of requests sent in by people.

Annada, Pontiac, Milford, Plymouth, Howell.

Jan. 12, 1897. The system of Michigan is similar to that of Wisconsin. One man usually conducts the institute the two days. Others move from place to place and remain only one or two sessions at each place. They usually used the first afternoon and evening with barn talk and "Seedtime and Harvest". If trains did not permit me to reach a place in time for afternoon they would use the barn talk at night. That audience was largely ladies, children and town people however. Annada was my first stop. Good sessions here.

Jan. 13. Pontiac. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo here and we traveled together this week. She talks on housewifery.

Jan. 14. Milford. Extra large attendance here.

Jan. 15. Plymouth. R. J. Kellogg conductor. George Wells not copy of Ohio Farmer with our home illustrated on the first page. He was getting old.

Jan. 16. Howell. Geo. J. Ball and wife came to me at once to greet me and said they liked their barn. Splendid sessions here and many had seen the barn of Mr. Ball. Went to South Lyon to spend Sunday and get a little needed rest.

Stockbridge, Jackson, Chelsea, Charlotte, Laingsburg, 37,
Lansing, Mich. University, Sonia, Hillsdale, Adrian, Monroe,
Vassar, Lapeer

Jan. 18. Stockbridge in the afternoon. Good session

Jackson for the evening session and good meeting

Jan. 19. Chelsea very good sessions: much interest.

Jan. 20. Charlotte, not quite so many out but interest.

Jan. 21. Laingsburg with packed hall each session.

Jan. 22. Lansing large crowd and much interest.

Jan. 23. Lansing. Here addressed students of Mich. University.

Jan. 25. Sonia, J. H. Cowdrey conductor here. Nice meeting.

Jan. 26, 27. Hillsdale. Heard Gov. Luce speak. He complimented me on my work very generously.

Jan. 28. Adrian. Splendid sessions large audience.

Jan. 29. Monroe. Good meeting. Visited large nurseries of
30
Greening Brothers and Englefritz Brothers. Both fine
with storage houses large enough to run train of cars inside.

Jan. 31 Spent Sunday at Wayne Hotel in Detroit with J. H.
Cowdrey and Mrs. Mary A. Mayo. General Alger here also.

Feb. 1. Vassar, splendid attendance and good discussions.


Feb. 2 Lapeer. They were not expecting us before noon so had
house talent on. Paper on Southdown Sheep of which we heard only a
part. Paper on Chester White Hogs. Paper on Durham Cattle
by small man named Bullock. He had gone in quietly and
taken our seats in the audience unnoted. His papers

were each applauded and as the hall became more and more densely packed each minute the applause grew larger after each paper. So when Mr. Bullock concluded he was given great applause. Then he attacked the man who kept sheep and hogs quite vigorously and won more applause. Next he went after the Chairman who kept Jersey cows and heaped much ridicule on the little Jerseys and won more applause. The Chairman rose and said it would be out of place for him to answer the uncalled for attacks of Mr. Bullock but he had just been informed that the state speakers had arrived and he would ask Mr. Shawver of Ohio to come forward and answer Mr. Bullock. I had not a moment's warning but went forward to the platform and commended each paper emphasizing the strong points in each and told them it was very fortunate that each of them could engage in a profitable line of production without competing with one another in the markets. That we must have wool and mutton. That we must have pork

and lard. That we must have beef and tallow,
and leather for our boots and shoes. But your good
chairman is not shirking his duty. We must
certainly have milk and cream and butter and
cheese and cottage cheese for our tables. That
it was right and wise and proper for Mr. Bullock
to sell two year old Durham steers for \$60 each.
But that it was also right for your chairman to
sell the butter from his little two year old Jersey
cow for \$60 and still have his cow left. In
the mean time that same little Jersey cow had
presented him with a beautiful little Swiss
calf that would soon be worth another \$60. So
let me urge each one of you to engage in
that line of production for which you and your
farm are best adapted and when you are once
well established in that work never to be
frightened out of it by any little Durham
Bullock. I was running much risk in that
closing phrase because half the audience was of
ladies. But they made ^{the} walls shake with shouts,
laughter and clapping of hands in which the

Ladies took a decidedly prominent part. I made it a point to go to Mr. Bullock at noon and ask him to forgive my rudeness. The Chairman thanked me for the service and ^{said} Bullock deserved the rebuke for he was always making an effort to belittle others when opportunity offered.

Feb. 3. Auburn. Attendance light but interest good.

Feb. 4. Standish. This is on the frontier and now just changing from a lumber region to the pioneer farmers. Fences are made of pine stumps turned up on edge in a row. Rather cute and effective  miles, and miles of these fences were then to be found in central Michigan. It cleared the land for sugar beets and protected the fields from roaming cattle and horses. I have often wondered how long these fences would last.

The Michigan system requires us to be on the go much of the time but it gives each place the chance to hear the best that five or six different speakers can give. Mr. Butterfield asks me to come back again next winter.

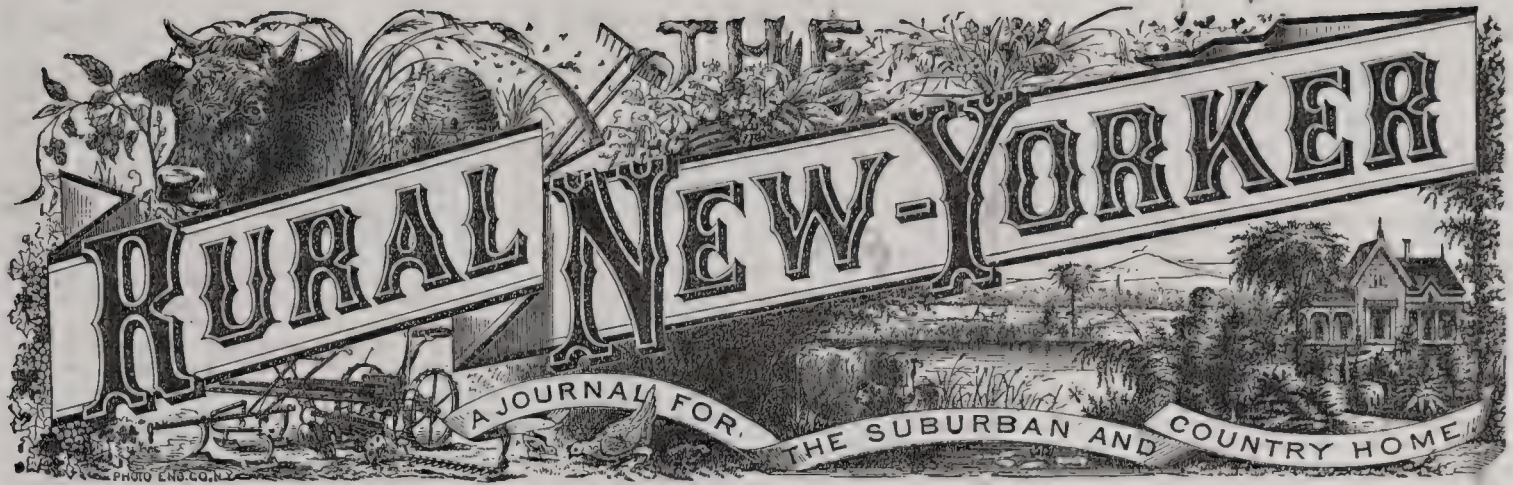
Lebanon, Broad Ripple, Anderson, Ind.
LaPort, Valparaiso, Plymouth,
St. Louis, Mich., Roundup.

41

110

Feb. 15, 16. Lebanon, Indiana, attendance fair and free.
Feb. 17, 18. Broad Ripple, Rather light attendance. Mr. Collins with me.
Feb. 19, 20. Anderson. Largest crowd for this week. Good discussions.
Feb. 22, 23. LaPort. Rather poor attendance but attentive.
Feb. 24, 25. Valparaiso. Light attendance first day. Requested
to address the students at chapel Thursday. 2000 there and
they gave close attention. Prof. Brown came to hall and took
me to his home for dinner. He is agreeable man.
Feb. 26, 27. Plymouth. The best sessions we have yet found.
March 1, 2, 3. I took Mary and Frances with me to the
Michigan State Roundup at St. Louis. Mrs. Inays
boarded the same train and took seat in front
of us. She made a great fuss over little Frances
three years old and called her a little crocus.
The attendance was rather disappointing to
the officials but the weather is bitter cold and
the wind blowing a fierce gale night and day.
Stopped over night in Toledo and put up at the
Jefferson Hotel. The waiter hunted up a nice high
chair for Frances to eat her breakfast and did
quite a lot of extra favors for her. Took street car
over city before train time.

- Nov. 29, 30. Corunna, Ind. Fair attendance.
- Dec. 1, 2. Albion, Large attendance good interest all sessions.
- Dec. 3, 4. Columbia City. Crowded house and much interest.
- Dec. 5, 7. Boswell. Very good but should have been better.
- Dec. 8, 9. Eedersburg. Very good sessions both days.
- Dec. 10, 11. Chelsea. Friday rain all day. Sat. good.
- Dec. 13, 14. Grove City, Ohio. J. C. Laglin with me here.
- Dec. 15, 16. Dunbury. Splendid meeting. Bed at H. P. Millers.
- Dec. 17, 18. Danville. Good meeting here.
- Dec. 19. Spent Sunday at Kirk Hotel Gamsville.
- Dec. 20, 21. White Cottage independent. Great success.
- Dec. 27, 28. Canfield. C. W. Freeman associate. Fine meeting.
- Dec. 29, 30. Hartford. Splendid in spite of severe cold.
- Dec. 31, Jan. 1. Jefferson. Extremely poor. 25 most out.
1897.
- Jan. 3, 4. Carrollton. Best this winter. Court House so packed with
more women sat on the floor. Farnsworth with me here.
- Jan. 5, 6. North Springfield. Fair attendance.
- Jan. 7, 8. Eedersburg. Fair meeting here. good interest.
- Jan. 10, 11, 12. Columbus. State Institute. Good attendance.
- Jan. 17, 18. Loveland, C. W. Williams associate. Good.
- Jan. 19, 20. Venice. Very good in every way.
- Jan. 21, 22. Franklin. Good. Mrs. S. H. Ellis and daughter came to
talk with a while.



Vol. LXI. No. 2717.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

\$1 PER YEAR

THE PLANK FRAME BARN.

NEW SYSTEM OF BARN BUILDING.

Strength, Storage Room and Cheapness.

During the past few years we have had several articles about the plank-frame barns made by John L. Shawver, of Ohio. There is much interest in these barns, and as it is impossible to describe them fairly with mere type, we print an excellent picture of a barn in process of construction, Fig. 48. This clearly shows the arrangement of the planks. We also show a picture of Mr. Shawver, Fig. 49, a man who has surely done something for agriculture. It has been claimed that these barns are not strong enough to stand high wind. We have corresponded with many farmers who have built them and all agree that they are as strong as the timber frames, easier to build, and more convenient, as the following reports show:

STRONGEST FRAME.

—We built a large basement barn with plank frame in 1898. We have now for three years stuffed this barn from floor to roof—mows, floor and every nook—with hay and shredded fodder, for feeding from 25 to 35 steers for Spring or Summer market. We find the barn stronger than any of the old-fashioned timber frames; it stands more storms and strong winds than any of the heavy timber frames. Why? Because every piece of timber is spiked solidly together; and this cannot be with a mortise and tenon frame; as tenons will shrink, making a loose joint at every connection of timbers. This spike-frame can be made from small timber; the old style frame must have much heavy timber, the former saving quite an amount of lumber. The same number of carpenters will raise a spike-frame in one-fourth of the time it will take to raise a mortise and tenon frame. The Shawver frame is the strongest and cheapest frame for a barn in the world. H. D. R. Covington, O.

EASY TO BUILD.—Two years since I had a plank-frame basement barn built. The size is 40x60 feet; basement eight feet high, and full size of barn; 21-inch rock wall; the superstructure 20 feet high, with roof half pitch. The barn has not been affected by our strong Winter winds, nor by the severe storms we had last Summer, which demolished other barns, windmills and fences about here. In fact, it is as good as new. Strong? Why, I think it is stronger, and if a piece should give way or decay it can be replaced easier and quicker. Cost is at least 20 per cent cheaper than putting in solid timbers. The carpenter had five men to help him to raise the barn, although he had built but one before like it. These six men finished the barn, doors, shingles, hay carrier, etc., in two weeks. C. A. W. Warsaw, Ill.

COMPARED WITH OLD STYLE.—We have barns built with the plank frame, also the log or heavy timber frame. The barns built of heavy timber were built a number of years ago, when the cost price of timber was not an item to be taken into consideration. In real fact, the labor and cost of sawing would overbalance the saving in the material used. Since then the price of lumber has changed. Large sticks of timber, such as formerly would have been used, could not now be had at any price, and we must look for other methods and ways of building barns. It is an admitted fact, that all or nearly all of the sound large trees have long since been cut into lumber, and it would be next to impossible now to get timber 10 or 12 inches square and 60 to 80 feet long. The heavy timber barns are beyond a doubt strong barns to a certain limit, but when the frame runs beyond a reasonable limit in height it then ceases to retain

completed it is so braced that no wind or other pressure can come against it from any direction, but it finds a brace ready to withstand its pressure. This point is usually overlooked in the arguments for and against the plank frame.

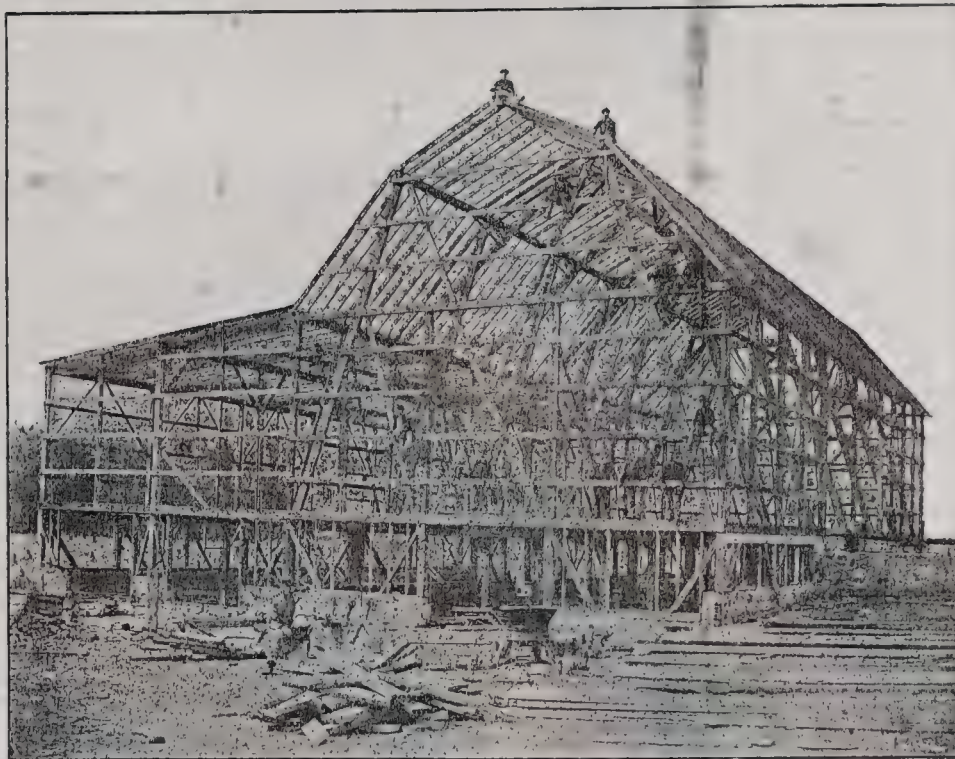
We have found from experience that when the frame is built and stands unsupported without sides or roof that it is a more rigid frame within itself than the heavy timber. It has less tendency to weave and sway than has the heavy timber frame. When the siding and roof are added we find we have a very rigid and solid barn, and one that will withstand as much if not more wind than any other. Should the wind be strong enough to blow it over it will upset like a box, and not collapse and fall to pieces. When a wind would be strong enough to upset a barn it makes no difference what the frame is, over it goes! The weight of the heavy timbers would only tend to

break the pins and tenons and let the frame collapse. We have a plank-frame and a timber-frame barn standing side by side, and up to this time they each have managed to withstand the wind. The plank frame has been built something like five years and as yet has shown no signs of springing out of place; the roof stands square and level and shows no sign of weakness. In regard to cost, we know, of course, the plank frame is the cheaper, as it contains the smaller amount of lumber. Again, the lumber being in short lengths, the plank would be cheaper per thousand than the same in heavy timber of greater length. The construction will not be greater, and as the carpenters become more familiar with the plank frame there is a good probability of its becoming cheaper. We consider the plank frame the cheaper and better.

AARON JONES, JR.
South Bend, Ind.

R. N. Y.—In summing up the advantages of the plank frame, it will be noted that the strength and durability are recommended as highly as cheapness of construction.

CHEAP HORSE WINTERING.—I am wintering five horses. The daily ration of each and its value is as follows: 35 pounds oat and wheat straw at \$5 per ton in three feeds, 8.7 cents; five pounds ear corn at 70 cents for 75 pounds, 4.6 cents, in two feeds; total, 13.3 cents. Straw not eaten is sufficient to bed the stalls. These horses went into Winter in good condition, and are holding their own well. None of them has been off his feed, and two are beginning to shed their coats. Twenty pounds of clover hay in place of the straw would no doubt be better for the horses, and the cost no greater, but the best feed must be saved until the Spring work begins. No use of developing a lot of surplus "ginger" in idle horses. When you feed straw feed straw, a good breakfast of hay will spoil their appetite for straw the rest of the day. Farmer, N. Y. D. C. B.



A PLANK FRAME BARN, SHAWVER SYSTEM. Fig. 48.

strength, and rather tends to weaken, and make an uncertain frame. The mere fact that a frame contains large and heavy timbers is no guarantee of its strength or durability. The strength of a barn frame depends almost entirely upon its method of bracing, and not upon the great dimensions of its timber. A timber frame, as a rule, is cut to tenons and then pinned together, and while a barn frame may be of very heavy timber, its real strength is only in matter of fact the strength of the pins and tenons. In timber frames the heavy timber causes confidence in its strength by its massive appearance, and as a general rule the builders do not use sufficient bracing, and thus weaken a frame that otherwise would contain something near the strength it shows. In plank frames the other extreme is reached. The frame looks light and weak, and the builder places braces and cross pieces to support and strengthen every conceivable weak point; in fact, the frame at last looks like nothing less than a mass of braces, and when it is

HOW FINE CREAMERY BUTTER WAS MADE.

Wisconsin Buttermakers Talk.

The following reports are made by creamerymen whose butter scored high at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association. Other reports will follow:

In making the butter for exhibition at the Wisconsin buttermakers' convention we used the methods commonly employed. The first requisite in making good butter is good milk, and our weigher is instructed to refuse all milk that is sour or that comes in dirty cans, and in Winter any that is more than two days old. No special instructions were given about the milk for this butter. In fact, I did not tell anyone that the butter was to go in any but the regular channels. The milk was heated to about 85 degrees with direct steam, which is no doubt detrimental, and separated with Alpha separators. The cream was run directly into a Farrington cream ripener, into which about 180 pounds of morning's milk from good, fairly fresh herds, and 80 pounds of buttermilk starter were placed. These additions reduced the cream to about 28 per cent fat, and it was held at 80 degrees until about half-past one, when five-tenths acidity was developed by the Farrington acid test. The ripeners were then put in motion and cold water allowed to circulate through it, reducing the temperature to 54 degrees in about one hour. It was then allowed to stand until next morning and churned in a Victor churn at almost the same temperature. After revolving the churn five times, we stopped, and took out enough for our exhibition tub, and set it in the refrigerator. We then continued the working and packing into prints the remainder of the butter, about 500 pounds. We then placed the butter taken out in the churn again and gave it five more revolutions, which I should say here, ought to have been doubled, as in packing butter into prints a certain amount of working is done which I did not allow for, and therefore caused the color to be a trifle wavy and lost one point. The butter was packed in a 20-pound spruce tub and heavily papered and burlaped, as a good many times convention butter is injured in transit by becoming heated near steam pipes or stoves. This butter was scored five off on flavor and was made from over 11,000 pounds, more than half of which was two days old when delivered. We have 180 patrons. Many of the cows are well graded Short-horns, Durhams and Guernseys, with several purebred Jersey herds. Among our patrons only one uses the silo, and the high price of feeds is keeping many who in ordinary times would buy from using them. A good many do not consider that it pays to feed anything but hay, but we are laboring with them and trying to buy feed for them in car lots at wholesale prices, as we have done with salt, coal and binder twine. We expect shortly to make a tour of all the patrons' homes, investigating the conditions under which the cows are kept and fed and the care of the cans and milk. We think that in this way we shall be able to make some helpful suggestions, and trace to its source any trouble in the milk.

J. G. MOORE.

Albion, Wis.

The butter was made as usual. The milk is received every day with the exception of a few batches, and it was not selected. It arrived at an average temperature of 50 degrees. I have steam connection under my receiving vat and warm the milk to about 65 degrees, as I think by so doing one receives better results in skimming, as I am not in favor of so-called flashy heating. It is then pumped with a Penn pump through a No. 4 Curtis heater and warmed to between 78 and 80 degrees. We are at present using two No. 1 Alpha separators and take in about 11,000 pounds daily. Cream is run directly into a 300-gallon Boyd cream ripener, and generally held till about two to three o'clock at a temperature of 65 degrees, when I begin cooling by pumping ice water through the coils. At this time the cream contains about three per cent of acid. I cool to 54 degrees this time of year; in Summer to 49 or 50 degrees, and in the morning it will contain about 5.5 per cent acid. I always skim a good heavy cream; at present I am skimming 41 per cent fat. I find that by so doing and adding a good starter one can somewhat overcome the effect of milk that is not quite up to the standard. I am using at present about eight per cent of Hansen Lactic Ferment starter, but I find that by skimming such a heavy cream the starter will not work as fast as in thinner cream. As a rule, I select about 160 pounds of good morning milk, put it in the cream vat and add my starter to this before I start skimming. By so doing the starter gets a better hold. I churn in a No. 5 Disbrow churn generally about 40 minutes, gather to the size of a wheat kernel, add just a few pailfuls of water after it breaks; run the buttermilk off as rapidly as possible, wash once with a little salt in the water, and salt one ounce to the pound. The butter is worked in the course of an hour and put into pound prints. The

cows are of mixed breeds, Holsteins and Durhams crossed with either Jerseys or Guernseys, which make large cows and good milkers. For coarse feed they use cornstalks, hay and millet; for grain corn and oats or corn and bran, but grain being so high this season they are not feeding so heavily, which accounts for the small amount of milk we are getting compared with other seasons.

F. W. HUTH.

Troy, Wis.

ANOTHER FRUIT TREE FRAUD.

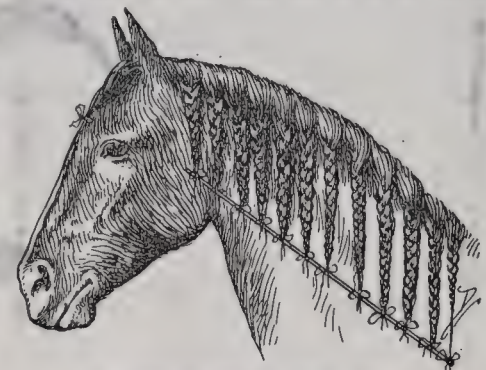
For a year or so past there has been a nursery firm from Ohio canvassing, through a set of sharp agents, in Maryland, and perhaps other sections, after a new plan that is exceedingly profitable to themselves and very injurious to their victims. When lecturing in the farmers' institutes there last month I met several persons in the northern part of the State who had been induced to yield to the arguments of these tricky fellows. Their plan is to sell an orchard of apples,



JOHN L. SHAWVER. FIG. 49.

peaches and occasionally some other fruits of 100 trees in all, covering one acre, for the sum of \$100. The nursery is to select the varieties, which, according to their statement, are very profitable bearers and excellent in every way. They agree to replace any trees that die, and prune them for the first five years after planting. The purchaser is to pay \$50 cash on receipt of the trees, plant them and cultivate them thoroughly. At the end of five years he is to give the entire crop that year, the fifth one, to the nursery firm, which is to be accepted as the final \$50 payment.

Now, the fact is that the first \$50 is about four times the real cost of 100 good trees, and the nursery is far



TO CURE A STUBBORN MANE. FIG. 50.

too well paid by the first installment, provided the trees were of suitable varieties. But, according to what I was told by the farmers who bought them, they were of very doubtful character, if not practically worthless. The apple trees delivered were labeled Wisconsin Spy, Milwaukee and one or two more equally obscure and untried varieties. The same is true of the peach tree of which they told me, none of which I have ever heard of before. I do not say these trees are utterly worthless, but they certainly are not known to be valuable in Maryland, and it would be unwise to plant more than a tree or two of each as a trial. Their rareness is one of the arguments the agents use in their favor, when it is in reality one of the very reasons why they should not be planted, provided they are true to name. Any nurseryman who is unreliable, not to say dishonest, enough to urge and impose upon his customers varieties that are not known to be valuable for that region is not worthy to be trusted to deliver those that are

true to name. In this case it is a question in my mind as to whether the trees delivered may not be Ben Davis apple and Elberta peach or some other varieties that will succeed there, instead of the kinds previously mentioned; because, if they really intend to get the fruit crop the fifth year, provided they are posted on varieties, they would want to be sure of having such kinds planted as would produce a good crop. But, it seems to me doubtful that they will come for the crop, inasmuch as they already have received more than the trees are worth. It may be that they will soon offer to discount the whole or a part of the remaining \$50 for cash instead of waiting for the fruit in prospect. While I have no shadow of desire to hinder any fair business or to prevent people from planting good fruit trees, even at a high price, I cannot but look upon this as a shady, gouging business for the farmers. It is very expensive for them, to say the least, and flavors of downright dishonesty. Let those who want orchards buy trees of responsible and preferably home nurseries, plant and care for them properly and have whatever fruit they produce.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

TRAINING A STUBBORN MANE.

I see in your issue of February 1 a letter from an Ohio man about training manes of horses. His way may be very good, but I know of another way, which I am sure never fails. Make the mane into braids as big round as the little finger, tie up the end with a piece of string a little longer than necessary, take a stick and tie all the strings to it, wet and brush at the root of the mane as at Fig. 50. After two or three days take off, it may be necessary to begin once more, but few manes can resist two trials. I have served three years in the French cavalry and 18 months in the United States cavalry, and have seen it done very often.

PIERRE DE SOUCY.

Nelson Co., Va.

I see in THE R. N.-Y. that the Hope Farm man is asked how to make a mane lie on one side. I would braid it in small braids on the side I wished it to stay and keep it in the place I wished it for two weeks or so, and I don't think it will trouble any more; if it does braid again.

J. F. GATES.

THE NEW YORK MILK TRADE.

Mr. Cook Makes Comparisons.

On account of the constant complaint among farmers against the milk business of New York City (and at the same time a personal opinion that these complaints were not well founded) I have been much interested in studying the milk supply of other cities. I have always reached one conclusion, viz., that New York City had the safest and best system yet adopted. That it is imperfect from the standpoint of the idealist all will admit, but by comparison we must judge. It would seem to me that the milk business is very closely managed, and not the wealth-maker usually accredited, from the fact that it has quite largely drifted into the hands of Germans and Jews who live comparatively cheaply, and are not wasting their substance in riotous living. Of course, they base their prices on butter and cheese just as any sane system must be founded. The prices are living prices, and the losses are very light. Take Chicago for comparison. The milk station idea has not been followed. The farmer consigns his milk or makes a contract with a dealer or peddler. The milk is not always cooled and cared for properly, and as there is no one to inspect it on delivery the condition must be judged in the presence of one interested party alone. Of course its condition depends much upon the supply and demand. If the market is active almost anything passes; on the other hand, when the surplus appears a very slight defect is sufficient to condemn the shipment. The losses from irresponsible dealers are of common occurrence, and the sentiment at Hebron, Ill., was that losses from these two causes would range from five to eight per cent. This would mean a general reduction of that many cents per 100 pounds, while the prices paid are not higher than for New York. Furthermore, the milk must be delivered at an unreasonable hour in the morning in order to reach Chicago in time for delivery the same day. Milk was coming to the platforms at five to six o'clock in the morning. I was fortunate in meeting the milk superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad system, who said he thought the loss I have mentioned, which was given by farmers, was too high. He frankly admitted a loss to the farmers, and said further that he was interested in the New York system. The milk producing district begins at once when fully outside the city limits, which means only short hauls, and not the elaborate icing practiced here.

When we see an effective State police supervision watching carefully the adulteration at both ends New Yorkers should feel free to use milk in large quantities. In my judgment the weakest part of the whole business is found in the stables of the cow keepers. I should say that the use of old cans offered a greater opportunity for contamination, only from the fact that the milk is kept cold from cow to consumer, thus reducing the germ growth to a minimum. The situation at Buffalo is much the same as Chicago; losses and dissatisfaction due to a complete absence of any well organized system. I wish every milk producer for city trade could be thoroughly impressed with the idea of doing his best in quality and seeking to increase the consumption by decreasing the prejudice.

H. E. COOK.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

ows are of mixed breeds, Holsteins and Durhams crossed with either Jerseys or Guernseys, which make large cows and good milkers. For coarse feed they use cornstalks, hay and millet; for grain corn and oats or corn and bran, but grain being so high this season they are not feeding so heavily, which accounts for the small amount of milk we are getting compared with other seasons.

F. W. HUTH.

Troy, Wis.

ANOTHER FRUIT TREE FRAUD.

For a year or so past there has been a nursery firm from Ohio canvassing, through a set of sharp agents, Maryland, and perhaps other sections, after a new plan that is exceedingly profitable to themselves and very injurious to their victims. When lecturing in the farmers' institutes there last month I met several persons in the northern part of the State who had been induced to yield to the arguments of these tricky fellows. Their plan is to sell an orchard of apples,



JOHN L. SHAWVER. FIG. 49.

aches and occasionally some other fruits of 100 trees all covering one acre for the sum of \$100. The

Mr. John L. Shawver ----- 2.

leaves nothing to be desired. All three of the hotel buildings are fire-proof.

Of course, Mr. Shawver, if you desire to invest your funds in another offering we can highly recommend to you the Cavalier Apartment-Hotel Issue which is fully described in the enclosed folder. However before the transaction can be taken care of it will be necessary that the enclosed registration release form be properly executed and returned to us. When you return the form you may indicate the issue in which you desire to participate, and the transaction will be handled promptly.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to assist you in obtaining the extra cash profit, Mr. Shawver, and I await your reply with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

50	8751.42	50	586
8			
35.8	<p>4222 el. of top of hill</p> <p>2960</p> <p>1262</p> <p>1282 el. of factory</p>	<p>1262</p> <p>1282 el. of factory</p>	<p>586</p>
31.4			
15	height of instrument.		

Jan. 28, 29. Bellefontaine, I reported for Index and Examiner.

Feb. 2, 3. Frazersburg. Profs. Selby and Hunt. Mr. Canfield, Pres.

O. S. & at night. He complimented my Seed time and Harvest.

Prof. Hunt invites me to address students O. S. & next Thursday.

Feb. 21, 22. Tipton, Splendid here. J. J. Greene associate

Feb. 23, 24. Butler. Roads extremely bad but fair meeting.

Feb. 25, 26. Lakesburg. Packed house at all sessions. They want-

ed me to stay for second night and Frank Snyder brot

his niece Laura Ryers upon the stage and said he

would return home with a neighbor and his niece

would remain and take me out with her and the

next morning take me on to Wooster. Inasmuch

as Laura was pretty I felt it would be an insult

to her and the officials to have refused to stay

but I enquired if she was a safe driver and

had plenty of robes. Mr. Snyder said she was one

of the safest drivers in Wayne County. She was

a good driver and owned the horse and buggy and

said her parents both died of Typhoid when she was

but six months old. That her, Snyder, her aunt, had

brot her up. She told her aunt if she could find

a man like me she would be ready to marry. She

was about 22. She took me to Wooster next morning.

- Mch. 2 ^{Independent} Trotwood. Splendid meeting here. Noah Plim-
 hart said they liked their barn more and more.
 Mch. 10. Addressed the students at Ohio State Univers-
 ity and was well received by them.
 Dec. 6. Laport, Michigan. Rather poor attendance. Ball.
 Dec. 8. Gladwin. Fair meeting here with good interest.
 Dec. 10. West Branch. This was a poor place. Post.
 Dec. 11. Sunday at Saginaw. Had bear meat for supper.
 The bear was shot on the street this morning.
 Dec. 12. Cadillac. Good meeting. A. E. Crowner, associate.
 Dec. 14. McBain. Mrs. Rockwood and I took sleigh to Cadillac.
 distance 13 miles but sleighing very fine.
 Dec. 15. Reed City. Very poor attendance. Very cold.
 Dec. 16. Chase. Fair meeting here in spite of cold.
 Dec. 18. A. E. Crowner, Roland Morrill, C. B. Charles all over
 Sunday with me at Reed City. Charles very vulgar man.
 I like Morrill best of the three but Crowner is good fellow.
 Dec. 19. Beaverville. Only a passible meeting here.
 Dec. 20. Bear Lake. Good meeting.
 Dec. 21. Newaygo. As I registered here at the hotel the pretty
 lady clerk said: "I have been looking for you for a week" and
 she handed me about 40 letters. She gave me a splen-
 did room and when I left I told her to reserve that room
 for Mrs. Mary Mayo the next night. One man told me
 had come 26 miles to see me and learn about the
 plank barns and he said it was worth the long journey.
 Dec. 24. Bellefontaine. C. B. Williams & M. S. Todd here.
 Dec. 25. Christmas Sunday at home.

1899
Jan. 10, 11, 12. Columbus, O. State Institute. I gave "Fuels and Feeding"
Prof. Lazenby said a number of them supported me for State Forestry Com-
missioner. I do not care to seek the place now.

Jan. 16, 17. Lima, O. Good meeting. S. K. McLaughlin with me.

Jan. 18, 19. Lehardon. Splendid meetings each session.
Went to see Keller the great magician in Cleveland. Wonderful.

Jan. 20, 21. Chagrin Falls. Good meetings each session.

Jan. 23, 24. Freeport. Fine meetings. W. W. Garsworth's associate.

Jan. 25, 26. Bellinout. Good each session.

Jan. 27, 28. Bealesville. Best meetings of the week.

Jan. 30, 31. Celina. Cowden with me. He visited Tomb of W. H. Harrison.

Feb. 1, 2. Blue Ash. Attendance good but poor quality local work.

Feb. 3, 4. Oxford. Good meeting. Night at Wald F. Brown's.

Feb. 6, 7. Bever Dam. Large attendance. Williams late to get here.

Feb. 9, 9. Kossuth. Very good attendance here. H. S. Miller.

Feb. 10, 11. Mabask. 10 mi. drive from Celina. Swept cold drive.

Feb. 13, 14. New Plymouth. Splendid meeting here. H. S. Miller.

Feb. 15, 16. Laurelville. Extra good sessions both days.

Feb. 12, 15. Williamsport. Good. Had dinner at W. S. Hood's 1700 acre farm.

Feb. 20, 21. Grand Rapids. Good meeting R. H. Wallace with me.

Feb. 22, 23. Leipsic. Very good.

Feb. 24, 25. Oakwood. Wallace is a bad miss fit in Institutes.

Mar. 8, 9. New Concord with Geo. E. Scott. Exceptionally good.

Apr. 6. My 40th Birthday. 20 Friends and neighbors came in to sur-
prise me and did a pretty good job of it.

Aug. 25, 1899. Toronto, Ontario. Having instructions to make
 a dairy exhibit at the Toronto Exposition the next two
 weeks I left home at 4:30 P. M. Reached Buffalo at 3:30 A. M.
 Saturday and Niagara Falls at daylight. The train
 stopped on the bridge just below the Falls and I
 supposed it was to let people view the Falls. But
 was to permit the customs officers to search the
 baggage. They were very strict but I opened up my
 valise and they did not examine a thing. But
 on reaching Toronto I went at once to the Bonded
 warehouse hunted up the foreman, told him
 I had a box of pamphlets which were dutiable
 and a Cream Separator not dutiable and I desired
 to have it sent out to the Exposition grounds at
 earliest possible hour. He said it would go out
 early Monday morning. I had to pay \$13.25 duty
 on 75 lbs of advertising matter. Had two weeks
 of delightful experience. Mr. Massie and wife
 the richest man in Canada was one of my callers
 and I had half hour talk with him and his wife.
 Had bed and breakfast with Mrs. Isaac Lemmon,
 31 Elm Grove St. The two daughters giving me

Their room. 15 different bands took part the first day. The stage was 60' wide and 300 feet long. This was about 80' back of my large window where I could watch the performance at 2:30 and 7:30 P.M. each day without neglecting my exhibit. The exhibit was on a platform about two feet above the floor and the wide windowsill was about two feet above the platform. The window was wide enough for four persons to sit in it so I permitted women and children to sit there after the amphitheater was full. Saturday, Sept. 9. Took steamer over the Lake to Lewistown, N.Y. and was out of sight of land about one hour. Had to pass U.S. customs officers at Lewistown. Beautiful ride up the Niagara River. Had about three hours to see Goat Island and the Falls. Reached home about 9:00 Sunday evening. It was a great trip. 24,000 people were present one day, 1400 people were on the steamer Chippewah crossing the lake. The U.S. Counsel was too drunk to sign my passport to return. I am ashamed to record he was an Ohio McKinley Republican. As luck would have it I found a clerk in the back room who signed up my papers in good shape.

1899

Nov. 27, 1899, Spencer, Ind. with E. H. Collins good meetings

Nov. 29, 30, Linton. Not so many out but showed interest

Dec. 1, 2 Brazil. Very good. Indianapolis Sun. Occidental.

Dec. 4, 5 N. Vernon. Mrs Bates and L. S. Duncan with me

Dec. 6, 7. Asgood. Rather low class of people here.

Dec. 8, 9. Aurora. Mrs Bates did not come till evening.

Dec. 18, 19. Delphos, O. Good meeting here.

Dec. 20, 21. Oakwood. Very good meetings.

Dec. 22, 23. Defiance. Good attendance and close attention.

1900

Jan. 1, 2. Prairie Depot. Fine institute. J. H. Bobie associate

Jan. 3, 4 Arcadia. Large attendance. Panic when smoke came pouring up thru registers in front of stage. They followed fire and rushed for the stairs. I stood up, raised my hand and told it was due to the janitor putting coal in furnace. They took their seats and the proceedings.

Jan. 5, 6. Ada. Splendid sessions both days

Jan. 10, 12 Columbus State Institute.

Jan 15. Won first Prize in Am. Agriculturist. They ask my photo for an engraving

Jan. 16, 16 Adario. Good meeting. F. C. Laylin in place of Wing,

Jan. 17, 18 Greenwich. One of the best this season.

Jan. 19, 20 Rochester. Large and attentive.

Jan. 22, 23. Ridgewill. Large here. Dr. Oakes sent me home because of carbuncle on back of my neck.

Feb. 2, 3. Bellefontaine. Good attendance but friction.

1900

- Feb. 5, 6. Maumee. Fine meeting. J. A. Lehman with me.
- Feb. 7, 8. Grand Rapids. Very good. Kellerman took 2 hours.
- Feb. 9, 10. Continental. Good and well conducted.
- Feb. 19, 20. Waterford. Very good. S. K. McLaughlin with me.
- Feb. 21, 22. North Jackson. B. P. Baldwin, State Board, present each ses.
- Feb. 23, 24. Garrettsville. Excellent sessions here.
- Dec. 10, 11. Hicksville. Very good meetings. H. P. Miller associate.
- Dec. 12, 13. Bryan. Good interest. Williams Hotel Superior.
- Dec. 14, 15. Wauseon. Excellent meetings here.
- Dec. 17, 18. Swanton. Splendid here. M. C. Thomas with me.
- Dec. 19, 20. Bowling Green. Very good discussions.
- Dec. 21, 22. Mt. Blanchard. Fine meetings here.
- Dec. 26, 27. Tipppecanue City. Fine meetings. Roubenush with me.
- Dec. 28, 29. Brookville. Very good meetings.
- Jan. 7, 8. Piketon. Good meetings. W. H. Cowden with me.
- Jan. 9, 10. Bainbridge. Best yet. Several said my evening talk was worth the entire cost of the institute. Exhibit of products.
- Jan. 11, 12. Rainsboro. Rain all day but crowds came for night.
Received 100 letters to day. Run 60 to 80 most days.
- Jan. 21, 22. Marlboro. House packed each session. A. B. White.
- Jan. 23, 24. Suband. Packed house each session. 12.00.
- Jan. 26, 26. Poe. Splendid meetings. Recd. 60 letters #42 in orders.
- Jan. 28, 29. Warrascus. Mostly Quakers. Wonderful meeting. J. C. Taylor.
- Jan. 30, 31. Malvern. Quite the reverse of Warrascus.

1901

- Feb. 1, 2 Bolivar. Fair meetings, John R. Slater came to see me.
70 letters received.
- Feb. 4, 5 Brownsville. Large attendance. J. M. Dobie.
- Feb. 6, 7 Pleasantville. Crowded house but poor order.
- Feb. 8, 9 Farllon. Packed house. Dobie and Merion could not hold
attention. But they paid close attention to me.
- Feb. 25, 26 Beech City. Fair attendance but little discussion. Freeman^{C. Dr.}
- Feb. 27, 28 Mt. Pleasant. Good attendance. At Lew. Scott's two nights
- Mar. 1, 2 Ladiz. Large attendance. Close attention.
- Mar. 4, 5, 6. National Association of Mutual Ins. Columbus, O.
- Dec. 2, 3. Mount Joy. The interest splendid. H. S. Kelly.
- Dec. 4, 5 Peebles. Splendid meetings here.
- Dec. 6, 7 Mowrytown. Unusually attentive audiences.
- Dec. 9, 10 Wilkville. Third time here. Fine in spite of rain. F. C. Layler.
- Dec. 11, 12 Bidwell. Good meetings each session.
- Dec. 13, 14. Bartmansville. Poor attendance because rains both days.
- Dec. 16, 17 Chester. 18° below zero but good meetings. F. G. Muller.
- Dec. 18, 19. Albany. Good sessions both days.
- Dec. 20, 21 New Plymouth. Very good sessions. Miller sick.
- Dec. 23, 24 Wesley Chapel. Very good sessions.
- Dec. 30, 31. Shreve. Fine meetings. 1000 at night. M. C. Thomas.
- Jan. 1, 2 Hillbuck. Fair attendance. Incompetent Chairman.
- Jan. 3, 4. Mt. Vernon. Good meeting. Rev. H. E. Hull took me to
dinner.
- Jan. 6, 7. Guysport. Rather small attendance. R. W. Emery.

1902

- Jan 8, 9. Net Perry. Very good meetings here both days.
- Jan 10, 11. Basil. Crowded house and good attention all sessions.
- Jan. 20, 21. Ohio City. Fair only. Rev. Hadley took with dinner. He and wife and both Mittenbergers so we had nice visit. Wallace,
- Jan. 22, 23. Spencerville. Good meetings. Rebecca Rish came up to chat awhile. I recognized her for it is 30 years since she left us.
- Jan. 24, 25. Ottawa. Splendid meetings. J. H. Bowman of Index here.
- Jan. 27, 28. Eldorado. This a splendid meeting. C. R. Wagner
- Jan 29, 30. Arcanum. Large crowd but noisy.
- Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Covington. Splendid meetings each session.
- Feb. 3, 4. Decatur. Fine meetings. C. H. McCormick with me.
- Feb. 5, 6. Freeburg. Good. Mr. Beck gave me some curios to take home. He said I ought to be in some better business.
- Feb. 7, 8. Ainslie. Packed house each session. Johnson Sisters of Cincinnati furnished good music.
- Feb. 21, 22. Mechanicsburg. Independent. Good. Went out to see J. E. Wing in morning. I have heard and read so much of this man. His old patched up buildings and the lousy stags and scabby lambs are a disgrace. The two boys inherited 300 acres of splendid land.
- Feb. 25, 26. Pithin. Independent. Splendid sessions here both days and great interest.
- Aug 26. New Bedford. Annual Harvest Home. 1000 present. 16 mi. N. W. of Truro. They said they had requested I be sent to their institute three different years.
- Sept 8. Recd. appointment from Gov. Geo. H. Nash as delegate to Farmers' National Congress at Lincoln, La.

1902

- Dec. 1. 2 Port Washington. Good attendance. J. L. Allen asso.
- Dec. 3, 4 Antrim. Fair attendance but roads very bad.
- Dec. 5, 6 Norwich. Good attendance. A. L. White took us both to his place for supper. He has very hilly farm and very poor barn but comfortable old house built years ago by his father. He has been twice married. A daughter, 18 named Edna, is very pretty and full of mischief. Mrs. White has two boys, 12 and 10 and daughter 6. He loaded all of us in his large spring wagon to go to evening session. White, Allen and little girl on front seat. Mrs. White, Edna and I on back seat. Two boys on floor at back end. The road was hilly and bridges every few rods. All were talking and laughing as we jolted over the little bridges. I told them it was an ideal road for lovers. They inquired how so. I said in our county it was a rule to kiss the girl whenever they crossed a bridge. Just then they crossed a rather rough bridge and Edna asked me if I did not notice that bridge. They all took a hearty laugh at that.
- Dec. 8, 9 South Point. Attendance light. L. S. Spencer asso. Spencer taken to home of Jennie Chatfield. I was taken home of Wm. Johnson right on bank of Ohio River. Nancy Johnson took me out to see the river and pointed out how near the front door the flood waters come.
- Dec 10, 11 Harrisonville. Good attendance in spite of cold.
- Dec 12, 13 Camba. Taken to home of R. D. Thomas. He went to lodge and left me with Mrs. Thomas, the hired man and three pretty daughters, Grace, Maude and Jennie aged about 20, 17 and 14. I looked over my mail 80 letters, and the mother and girls came in where the hired man and I were but it was very very awkward because I was a stranger to them. Conversation lagged. I inquired if the girls had ever had their fortunes told. "No. Can you tell fortunes?" Grace brot a saucer full of water. Maude set the stand in front of the fire place. Mrs.

Thomas brot out her best paper of needles. They had three hours of fine sport swimming the needles on the water and telling their fortunes. The next night they brot in some twenty young people and floated needle till one o'clock.

- Dec. 15-16 Sharov. Rain in torrents all day. John A. Sheffield.
- Dec. 17-18 Watertown. Good sessions in spite of rain and wind.
- Dec. 19-20 Amesville. Crowded house each day. Several said my night talk was the best thing they had ever heard.
- Dec. 29-30 Waldo. Very fair meetings here. R. H. Wallace.
- Dec. 31-1 Feb. 1 Delaware called off on account of small pox.
- Jan. 2-3 Gardington. Very good meetings.
- Jan. 5-6 Howland. Some here from Penn. Charles McIntire.
- Jan. 7-8 North Lima. Good sessions each day.
- Jan. 9-10 Lisbon. Great crowds, good order, close attention.
- Feb. 2-3 Adamsville. Crowded hall each session. R. H. Lincoln. First met Marcella O'Neal, Alice Roena and Della Wheeler.
- Feb. 4-5 Cambridge. Severe weather. Best night and dinner this winter. They pronounced "Seedtime and Harvest" best of all.
- Feb. 6-7 Barnsville. Splendid. Good Quaker audience. Returned to Cambridge to sleep 4th night in Burwick Hotel this week. Unusual record for institute worker. Went out to visit Prof. J. M. Moore and see Maggie Carlisle first time since 1863.
- Nov 30 Dec 1 Cove. Rural village but good meetings. M. C. Thomas.
- Dec. 2-3 Idaho. Very good sessions. Had been here before.
- Dec. 4-6 Cherry Fork. Splendid meetings here.
- Dec. 7-8 McComb. Good attendance but some disorder. S. E. Bleede.
50 letters
- Dec. 9-10 Carey. Good meetings both days.
40 letters
- Dec. 11-12 New Washington. Fine large hall well filled.
A. R. Morse and wife here

1903

- Dec. 14, 15 Smithfield. Splendid sessions. Williamson, Foster
Gould, Roubidoux
Dec. 16, 17 Richmond. Found some Shawver kindred here.
Dec. 18, 19 Snadenhatten. Exceptionally fine meetings.
Dec. 28, 29 Cedarville. Fine meetings here. E. P. Snyder.
Dec. 30, 31 London. Good interest but light attendance.

1904

- Jan. 1, 2 Hilliard. Splendid meetings here.
Jan. 4, 5 Colerain. 18 below zero but good meetings here. ^{Rio Rathburn}
Jan. 6, 7 Freeport. Excellent meetings.
Jan. 8, 9 Carrollton. Wonderful crowds here. John R. Slater
took me to his home to stay.
Jan. 18, 19 Leesburg. Crowded house. Lots of Shawvers here.
^{C. R. Wagner}
Jan. 20, 21 Blanchester. Good sessions in spite of rain both days.
Jan. 22, 23 Blueash. Fine meetings here each day.
Jan. 25, 26 Venedocia. Welsh people here. R. Y. White, 12th street.
Jan. 27, 28 Herring. Good meetings here.
Jan. 29, 30 Forest. White went home and then Cook came to take his
place. He does not speak loud enough for people to hear.
Feb. 1, 2 Green Spring. Large attendance. Chas. G. Gutter.
^{40 letters}
Feb. 3, 4 Milan. Good sessions here. Edison's birth place.
^{30 letters}
Feb. 5, 6 Port Clinton. Rather poor meetings here.
^{60 letters}
Dec. 12, 13 Kings Creek. Very good.
Dec. 14, 15 Fremont City. Splendid. Called on Uncle Mike.
Dec. 16, 17 Troy. Fine meetings. Sheldon Shawver and wife came
up to talk after evening session.
Dec. 18, 20 Coldwater. Good sessions here. E. E. Strode.

- Dec 21, 22 Versailles. Good meetings each day.
- Dec 23, 24 Sidney. Cold rain cut attendance.
- 1905
- Jan. 2, 3 Proctorville. Good meetings here. R. H. Wallace. Wallace talks so slow and so long he tires the people.
- Jan. 4, 5 Fairfield Church. Splendid. Have been here four times. Wallace can talk an hour to give a sermon full of facts.
- Jan. 6, 7 Racine. Large crowds. Very noisy while Wallace speaks but quiet down when I speak for which I am thankful.
- Jan. 15, 17 North Springfield. Good meetings. Chas. McIntire.
- Jan. 18, 19 Randolph. Packed house each session.
- Jan. 20, 21 Alliance. Fine sessions here.
- Jan 23, 24. Carrollville. Good audience. R. W. Dunlap.
- Jan 25, 26 Lucas. Fine. Rev. E. B. Clark here. He married Esther Crawford a class mate of mine at Millinburg.
- Jan. 27, 28. Tattasburg. Here seven years ago. Stopped to see Mr. Aker. Stayed a few minutes. Mrs. S. says they remember me often.
- Jan. 30, 31 Donaldville. Good meetings. C. R. Wagner.
- Feb. 2, 3 Centerville. Splendid here.
- Feb. 3, 4 Morrow. Crowded house each session.
- Feb. 6, 7. Gettysburg. Remarkable meetings here. Mr. Rathbun. Fine exhibit of corn.
- Feb. 8, 9 Piqua. Good interest. Rev. Edward Morrel came to my room to discuss phenology and mental philosophy.
- Feb. 10, 11 Westville. Large crowds but church cold as a barn. Had dinner with Nellie Berry - Mr. Laughlin.
- Feb. 15, 16 Bellefontaine. Large attendance. W. H. Whitely complimented my address and gave me a beautiful knife because I told of using a Champion machine 25 years cutting some 842 acres.
- Aug. 24, 26 Prosperity, West Virginia. With J. A. Ewart. Fine meeting. They told of Wm. Schauer who once preached here and showed me where he was buried in the green yard. Went home with J. A. Ewart to remain over Sunday. He and wife were born in Penn. Both teachers.

1905

- Aug. 29, 30 Quana, N. Vir. We were all day yesterday in coming here in two horse spring wagon. The President L. M. Poe resembled Edgar Poe so I enquired if he traced blood. He said he was a second cousin. Crossed Bayandotte River 65 times going to Beckley.
- Sept. 1 Elmont. Fair attendance here.
- Sept. 4 Pirgah Church near Princeton. Large crowds here and great interest. Tho far from railroad the people are educated and refined. Whitehead here.
- Sept 6 Linside. Good meeting. H. E. Williams with me.
- Sept. 9 Edray. Poor attendance. C. C. Brown here and on.
- Sept. 11, 12 Falling Springs. Splendid meetings here. The Springs fall 100 ft and splendid water.
- Sept. 13 Sawanna. Good meetings here.
- Sept. 14 Sawcort. Good meeting. Mrs. Sawcort is a Shaver and I met others at the meetings.
- Sept 15, 16 Greenville. Fair meetings. Whitehead spoke 2 hrs.
- Sept 18, 19 Green Sulphur Springs. Splendid meetings. We stopped at home of Thoma George. Very fine people.
- Sept 20, 21 Kality. Large attendance. Mrs. H. Shaver and son George here and took me to his home at Mt. Lookout.
- Sept 22, 23 Mt. Lookout. Fine meetings. Met Ennit and Gilbert Shaver here. Many Shavers about here.
- Sept 25, 26 Beaver. Good meetings and fine people. We put up at Mr. McCue who has large house and 1500 acres.
- Sept. 27, 28 Hilbo. Good meetings. Put up with J. B. Cardeno who has a store and large farm.
- Ohio
Dec. 11, 12 Thompson. Good meetings. Chas. McCue.
- Dec. 13, 14 Arwell. 3 Funerals here but attendance except evening.
- Dec. 15, 16 West Farmington. Good meetings.
- Dec 18, 19 Sharon Church. Splendid meetings. S. E. Strook.
- Dec 20, 21 Sherwood. Light attendance but good interest.



The
COLUMBIAN
BUILDING & LOAN CO.

35 East Gay Street
COLUMBUS, OHIO

*Statement of Condition
at the close of business*

JUNE 30, 1930



OFFICERS

W. L. VAN SICKLE President and
General Manager
FRED G. HOWALD Vice President
L. D. MATHEWS Vice President
W. B. VAN SICKLE Vice President
J. B. DOLLISON Secretary-Cashier
D. H. LEAS Asst. Secretary-Cashier
JUDGE JNO. E. SATER . General Counsel
W. L. VAN SICKLE Attorney
R. J. REYNOLDS Asst. Attorney
H. H. VOELKER Asst. Attorney
C. S. MERION Asst. Secretary
H. W. CLY Asst. Cashier
S. L. EVANS Asst. Cashier
J. G. LAWLESS Asst. Cashier
J. H. WIRICK Asst. Cashier
E. S. STARR Auditor

WITH the presentation of this 79th semi-annual statement, The Columbian starts on the road to its fortieth birthday. Founded in 1891, the success of The Columbian has closely paralleled the success of Columbus in its real estate growth. We have grown up with the city. So The Columbian possesses age and experience; strength, soundness and dependability . . . like that of an oak grown from an acorn.

Our organization is in a pre-eminent position to choose and safeguard for its customers the highest grade first mortgages on real estate. So you may deal here with the assurance that this old established financial institution offers you an extraordinary degree of safety and a highly productive and dependable income.

Dec. 22. 23 West Unity. Rather light attendance.

1906

Jan. 13 Rushsylvania Independent. Very good. Geo. E. Scott.

Jan. 15. 16 Dover. Good in spite of terrible storm both days. J. Z. Buchanan

Jan. 17. 18 Columbia Center. Fine meeting. Was here 10 years ago.

Jan. 19. 20. Ashburn Corners. Very good meetings.

Jan. 22. 23 Jackson Center. Crowded house. M. C. Thomas.

Sam. J. Williams. Rosa Clayton, Winnie Smith a teacher friend of 1880
and Emily Jim.

Jan. 24. 25 Harrod. The most satisfactory meeting of the year with
fine local work, ideal officials, close attention.

Jan. 26. 27 Arcadia. Good meetings and close attention.

Jan. 29. 30 North Ridgewill. Good meetings. C. R. Wagner.
Here I was with the carbide several years ago.

J. 31. Feb. 1. North Royallton. Very good meetings here.

Feb. 2. 3 Warrensville. Cold zero weather. Rather poor.

Feb. 5. 6 Betty'sburg. Fine meetings. They said they had requested
my return this year and they were pleased again. Housekeeper.

Feb. 7. 8 West Milton. Splendid crowds 600-700. 6 below zero.

Feb. 9. 10 Belle Brook. Good meetings. Made hurry trip home to attend
funeral of S. K. Miller Sunday and file his will in Probate Court.

Feb. 12. 13 West Cairo. Large crowds but wasted time. Blackford
boasts of being a college man but uses very poor language.

Feb. 14. 15 Buckland. Good attendance. Blackford takes an hour
to say a thimble full of facts.

Feb. 16. 17 Inwood. Zero cold. Waste time. John Manning who married
sister of David's first wife took me home at night. He had 100 questions.

Feb. 18. 20 Farmersville. Large crowds each day. Ernest Riggs.

Feb. 21. 22 Trenton. Good sessions each day.

Feb. 23. 24 Harrison. Had been here with Jerry once. Crowds
each session and close attention. When I stepped
on stage to make my last address they greeted
me with hearty applause ~~as~~ that is a very unusual
occurrence.

1906.

- Sep. 17. 18 Phillips, W. & ir. A long tiresome journey from home. Mrs. Ginn and Mr. Carroll came in about 9:00 and we went to Court House. Few came and they held no session. Good session in P. M. Home at night nor next day. Pure waste of time and tax money.
- Sept. 19. 20 Harmony Church. Brainard talked till 9:00 but they gave me very close attention. Carroll does not have much of real value.
- Sep. 21. 22 Eldora. Fair here. Took dinner at John P. Manly's. Mrs. Manly gave me hearty greeting saying she knew me from my articles in the farm papers.
- Sep. 24. 25 Flat Run. Light attendance but good interest. People are still busy with hay and oats.
- Sep. 26. 28 Hagan's. Attendance from 10 to 50 here.
- Sep 28. 29 Easton. 3 mi. S.E. Morgantown. Prof. Brainard. Prof. Johnson. Prof. McKeser. Light attendance. One man said it was lack of confidence. He said they had dances at the President's Home and ladies did not have sufficient clothing to hide their nakedness and men so drunk they had to be cared for by Police. The Profs offered no defense.
- Dec. 3. 9 Antwerp, O. Fair attendance. Blackford.
- Dec 5. 6 Conroy. Large crowds in spite of heavy rains.
- Dec. 7. 8 Spencerville. Fair attendance and fair interest.
- Dec 10. 11 West Richfield. Fair crowds and interest. J. L. Allen.
- Dec. 12. 13 Leitham. Splendid sessions but dirty hotel.
- Dec. 14. 15 Wooster. Heavy rains but good attendance.
- Dec. 17. 18 Londonville. Good sessions. Had hoped to see ^{Cook,} Mr. H. H. Singley here but he has been taken to asylum.
- Dec 19. 20 Lexington. Good sessions in spite of bad roads.
- Dec 21. 22 Fredricktown. Very cold but fair sessions.

1907

- Jan. 16, 17. Columbus, O. State meeting. Large attendance.
- Jan. 23, 24. Athens. Splendid meetings. Breakfast with Mrs. Alston Ellis, Pres. I heard him lecture 25 years ago.
- Jan. 25, 26. Chestertown. Fine meetings. Good sledding.
- Jan. 28, 29. Johnsville. Good meetings. F. A. Berthick.
- Jan. 30, 31. Waldo. Very good meetings here. Mary E. Lee here. Berthick and Mrs. Lee very intimate. Took adjoining rooms at Col. Simsbury. Large attendance and good interest.
- Feb. 4, 5. Delta. Fine meetings. J. H. Sobie.
- Feb. 6, 7. Sharon Church. Good meetings here. James C. Shawen and son came up to talk. He is son of Solomon Shawen. Gallion, O.
- Feb. 8, 9. Bryan. Fine meetings. O. A. Rice wants me to go to insurance meetings but I do not care to go.
- Feb. 13, 14. Racine. Good meetings. Evidence of river being 10' above the railroad. Many families driven from their homes for weeks.
- Feb. 15, 16. New Knoxville. Fine meeting here.
- Feb. 22, 23. Bluffton. Splendid meetings; great interest.
- Sept. 2, 3. Mineral Wells, W. Va. Rains cut attendance. A. D. Ellison. Room 20 Blennerhassett Hotel. 24 two nights.
- Sept. 4, 5. Leitch. Light attendance. Close attention. We run down to Blennerhassett Island and studied its history.
- Sept. 6, 7. Belleville. Splendid meetings here. Good people.
- Sept. 9. Wilding. Fair attendance. Great interest.
- Sept. 20. Medina. Good attendance but not so much interest.
- Sept. 11. Pewee. Very picturesque and good.
- Sept. 12. Beaman Bogger Great Stock county.
- Sept. 13, 14. Bogger. Splendid interest. Mrs. Arnold said she was only living sister of Stonewall Jackson.
- Sept. 16, 17. Mount Zion. Largest crowds yet this trip and interest good.
- Sept. 18, 19. Sharon Church. Good interest.

- Sept. 20, 21 Ruston Church. Light attendance. Good interest
- Sept. 23, 24 Harmony. Very good meeting. C. C. Brown, Hardman Brown takes Ellisons place.
- Sept 25, 26 Gay. Poor meeting, poor meals, dirty beds.
- Sept. 27, 28 Ripley. Splendid meals, clean beds, happy boys.
- Dec. 2, 3 Strongsville, O. Good meetings. Van Hattum, R. G.
- Dec. 4, 5 Rochester. Good meetings. Visited Forest farm where they grow thousands of ferrets in boxes 2' x 4'
- Dec. 6, 7 Jeromeville. Best meetings of the week.
- Dec. 9, 10 Carrollton. Splendid meetings. H. P. Miller. This my third time here but they receive me kindly.
- Dec. 11, 12 Hartsville. Good meetings each session
- Dec 13, 14. Barrettsville. Storms cut numbers but good interest
- Dec 16, 17 Shreve. Good meetings and a second night
E. C. Kouschepus
- Dec 18, 19 Hillbuck. Good meetings and fair interest
- Dec. 20, 21. Hunkingtown. Attendance light. Bad roads.
- Dec. 30, 31 Mt. Joy. Good meetings. Thomas with me. This is my third time here. People live in log cabins yet.
- 1908
Jan. 1, 2 Rainsboro. Large attendance. J. H. Beigham with me at night and second day. Surplus meals here. Could not eat.
- Jan. 3, 4. South Salem. Poor meeting. John M. Jamison took me to his home Mrs. J. was a Belle Center Teacher years ago.
- Jan. 6, 7. Kinton. Good meetings. J. L. Buchanan with me. Squire Conney and wife came up to tell me they liked new barn.
- Jan 8, 9. Green Springs. Fine meetings. I was here 14 yrs. ago.
- Jan. 10, 11 Saline. Great crowds. Best meeting this year.
- Feb 10, 11 Bluffton. Packed house. Geo. E. Scott.
- Feb. 12, 13 Milford Center. Long, narrow hall hard to speak in but good attendance.
- Feb. 14, 15. Hearings. Good meetings spite of bad roads.

1908

Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Chautauqua, New York. 120 out of 600 graduates were present with us to receive our diplomas. Frances is the youngest and Grace the second youngest persons ever to complete the full four years course of study. Average age is 48.

1908

- Nov. 30 Dec. 1 Westville. Good sessions. 3d time here. R. H. Judge.
- Dec. 2, 3 Union Cross Roads. Rather poor meetings. Blackford in July's place
- Dec. 4, 5 West Jefferson. Splendid. Owen Harbage who was joint to our barn model 15 years ago says the Barn is a marvel.
- Dec. 7, 8 Good Hope. Fine meetings here. C. W. Montgomery.
- Dec. 9, 10 Lancelville. Fine meetings here also.
- Dec. 11, 12 Huranda. Rains and rains cut attendance.
- Dec. 14, 15 Sardis. Splendid meetings here. Lowell Roudabush.
- Dec. 16, 17 West Union. Large attendance.
- Dec. 18, 19 Lucasville. Splendid. At hotel there were a dozen girls so I asked them tell their fortunes by swimming needles.
- 1909
- Jan. 4, 5 Brownsville. Splendid meetings both days. F. X. Allen. I was here 8 years ago and 15. Some said they hoped I would come again.
- Jan. 6, 7 Norwich. Good meetings. Miss Wheeler called on the girls. Mrs. S. L. White came to chat with me a while.
- Jan. 8, 9 Fairview. Good meetings. Near where brother was born in 1821.
- Feb. 1, 2 West Unity. Good meetings. J. O. Hine.
- Feb. 3, 4 Hicksville. Best meeting this winter.
- Feb. 5, 6 Astwerp. One of poorest meetings this season.
- Feb. 8, 9 Almstead Falls. Fair meetings. Markley.
- Feb. 10, 11 Newton Falls. Packed house. Event dropped in for 1st season. I was not looking for him to come here.

1910

Aug. 24, 25 Oak Ridge held its Fourth Biennial Convention on the grounds. 1893 exceeded 1900, 1905 and 1910 in numbers but 1910 brought more from a distance.

Aug. 26 Reception at John R. Miller's for those who came a long distance. This was a splendid feature. Rev. David L. Collins, long a missionary in Siam gave us a nice long description of the people and customs of that country.

1911

Dec. 11, 12 Winesburg. Packed house each session. H. C. Thomas.

Dec. 13, 14 Centerburg. Packed house and good interest

" 15, 16

Dec. 18, 19 Bealsville. Fine meetings here Burlington

Dec. 20, 21 Woodsfield. Splendid meetings. I was here 19 years ago

Dec. 22, 23 Skarons. Fair attendance

Barlow. Good meetings here.

1912

Jan. 30. Began a week's work at Berea College in Vocational department three hours each day. They have splendid equipment of tools and machinery but the head of this department is lacking in his originality and teaching capacity. Each student does as he pleases and in the manner he please while the instructor merely keeps a check on the tools used.

1812.

Jan. 30 Began a four weeks task of instruction in vocational work at Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Here they have a very poor equipment and poor place to work with a class of students greatly in need of this kind of training. We had an enrollment of twenty here out of 400 students while at Berea we had a class of thirty out of 1300 students. We made a great variety of necessary articles here which were much needed. Mending racks and ironing board for the laundry, several bookcases for the professors, repaired musical instruments, repaired a dozen rocking chairs for the girls' dormitory. The matron informed me that every lock on the doors was broken and the double doors refused to close. I took two of the most proficient boys over and examined the locks and found they refused to work because the springs were broken. I asked the matron if she could get me a worn out courset. "Any number of them" was her smiling reply. Soon we took enough springs to repair all the locks.

Red Cross Aid.

1912.
Nov. 16 I used the new market wagon to distribute a load of apples and pears to the poor aided by The City Red Cross. Mrs. Churchill had selected Mrs. Theodore Hill to go with me and provided a list of worthy poor and to each family we gave some apples and pears and the two Churchill boys would carry the fruit to the door. I had stipulated that they should not send us to any house where the man smoked or used strong drink. Most of the people manifested gratitude and some of them called down blessings upon our heads and wherever we saw members of the Red Cross as we passed along the streets they would wave their hands or their handkerchiefs at us.

I was glad to dedicate our new market wagon in this way and it has proven to be a remarkably good wagon for it is still in use after twenty years of service, tho we have been using trucks for such work since 1915, using the wagon now chiefly on the farm and in the orchard. In 1932 we distributed 100 bushels to the poor in three truck loads.

1913
Aug. 11. Manchester Park. Tri county convention for farmers.
Large attendance from Logan, Allen, Anglaise Counties

1914
June 13 County School Convention. Large attendance of school
board members. Unexpectedly they elected no chair-
man. They nominated several men for the County
Board and proceeded to elect by ballot.

	1st	2nd	3d	4th
John L. Shaver	22 X			
J. D. Montgomery	19 X			
O. H. Fawcett	18 X			
E. L. Van Horn	9	7	6	4
Herd	9	3	2	
Stutzman	8	2	7	4
A. H. Moore	8	9	10	16 X
J. O. Martin	8	5	7	1
C. D. Newman	7	3	1	
Green	7	4	3	3
J. W. Booth	5	5	19 X	
Stutzman	5	3	2	
H. E. Lunnery	4	3	1	
R. B. Black	3	1		

1914

July 18 County Board met to select County Superintendent.

On motion of Dr. Montgomery I was elected President

Dr. Montgomery was elected Vice President

Oliver H. Faircett was elected Secretary

We then balloted for Superintendent.

Candidate	1st Ballot	2nd	3d	4th	5th	6th
John H. McKinnon	11	11	11	111	1111	1111
S. A. Fremont	1	1				
S. C. Kreglow	1					
W. H. Holycross	1	1	1	11		
E. C. Bell		1	1	1		
Harry Ausley			1			
O. C. Maffett					1	

Supt. McKinnon died by the end of the first year. The others undertook to dictate to us and we elected A. B. Hume of Bucyrus who served two years. Then we selected E. C. Bell who served three years. I served five years, nine months but became greatly disgusted with the growing expense of the system and with the constant efforts of the assistant superintendents to dictate all our movements. I believe it is an unnecessary tax burden.

1914

Nov. 7 Kings Daughters aided me to distribute fruit, potatoes and squash to Thirty-Two needy families over the city. In most all cases the people manifest Thankfulness.

Dec. 12 East Liberty Institute. Good attendance. Close interest.

Dec. 18 Mr. Booker T. Washington, Tuscogee, Ala. sends his order for a bushel of Baldwin Apples.

Dec. 23 Dr. J. B. Wimberly, Lumbkin, Ga. sends his order for two bushels of Baldwin Apples.

1915

Aug. 12 Fifth Quinquennial Reunion at Oak Ridge. Large crowd.

Aug. 13 Reception at Residence of John R. Miller evening.

Oliver Black, 84. Robert Black, 80. Alfred Williams, 74

Martha Miller, 80. Sarah Wilkinson 86. Virginia Strick, 76.

Nov. 24 A. H. Wilkins, Dallas, Texas. Ordered 4 bu. Baldwins

Z. M. Thero, St. Atkinson, It is " 1 " "

Dec. 9 Mrs. H. J. Frush, Athens, Ala " 12 " "

" 20 Kings Daughters sent Truck out for apples to distribute to the poor. I let them have 30 bushels.

1916

Nov. 22 By invitation addressed the Bellefontaine Chamber of Commerce. Hall crowded.

1917

Sept. 17 Telegram from S. P. Sheppard offering me \$1000 to teach Vocational branches in We Land, Florida

I accepted this position because I had suffered so much from surgical operations which kept me in in Grant Hospital, Columbus, eleven weeks and in Rutan Hospital six weeks and the doctors said I could not live through an Ohio winter and would have to go south before winter set in. On reaching Be Land I learned that the students had run out three preceding teachers in that department. That was not very encouraging to one just out of the hospitals but I entered upon the work and had the hearty support of Supt B. F. Egel of the city schools and we had the boys construct over a thousand dollars worth of play ground equipment that year including five "see-saws", one giant dobbie horse for 12 children to ride at one time, one giant stride for eight, five swings, four Trapeze, twelve strong ladder seats, a double slide 20' high with two slides each 36' long, a merry-go-round for twenty, and much work for students and their families such stools, benches, tables, book cases, tables, and similar useful articles.

I had won a five years' certificate from the State Board of Examiners with grades of 98 to 100 and good anywhere in the state. They offered me higher wages to return the next year and I did so with gratifying results. Citizens as well as teachers found many things they needed could be produced in our department much cheaper than they could be purchased for in the stores. Many tables, book cases, stools, benches were made. One of the hotels ordered two lawn benches. The city library ordered two hat racks and a large newspaper rack for the reading room. One teacher ordered a kitchen table, a library table, a cupboard. A third year they raised my salary and we produced a greater variety of goods. One day a woman came to enquire if we could make her a china cupboard. She said they priced at \$45 to \$60 in the stores. I told her the tenth grade boys were able to do very good work and the only cost to her would be the cost of the materials. She made it of cypress with adjustable shelves, glass doors, glass sides, bronze latch and hinges. She came to see it nearly every day. She stained

the rich grained Sycamore to represent Mahogany. Then varnished it and she was delighted with it. The materials cost \$12.00. She paid that gladly saying it was fully equal to those at the store priced at \$50.00.

The next year they increased the school year from eight to nine months and asked me to teach full time instead of the seven months as I had been doing. I could not do that for I felt I should help Lawrence as much of the year as weather permitted.

Mary protested strongly against my going there at all but she was glad to go down herself in 1920 and 1923.

One day little Mary Egill came down to swing and sat down on a bench beside me to await her turn for we had to limit them to five minutes each. She was very quiet for a minute and then enquired if I was going to come back next year. I told her I could ^{not} say for certain. "Well I do hope you will come back for no other teacher."

has ever done so much for us as you have."

"He did not have any thing in the way of play ground equipment before you came and now just see how much we have."

"He did not even have any benches to sit on and now we have a dozen fine, strong benches."

Nov. 10. Frances Douglass read my letter in the "Examiner" aloud at the supper table in Commercial Hotel. They created a lot of merriment for the boarders.

Nov. 12. Dr. Barlington, Ottawa, Ills. came to my room at the hotel and we had a two hours talk. He says Mr. Harbest had no moral or legal right to charge me more than \$150. for his services.

Nov. 25. Supt. Ezell told me he had said to my larger pupils that he considered any work ten thousand times more valuable than that of any preceding teacher of vocational department. That will appear extravagant but the three preceding teachers left no evidence of their work save broken tools and rusty saws. I had to have one class devote entire time to scouring saws and squares. I gave 100% grades to those who worked well.

Sept. 23; 1919. Made first blue prints of the
 Shower Family Tree. Anna McKeith of Luncie
 Indiana here to see the Family Trees and
 says she will want two complete sets as
 soon as I can get them ready for her.

1925-

Sept. 20. B. B. Roberts, Largo, Fla. sends offer of
 \$150 per month if I will teach Manual Train-
 ing or Vocational Department in their schools.
 but Dr. W. H. Frank has written me that all
 rooms and apartments have been taken
 and hotels are full. I sent word I could
 not consider less than \$200 per month.

History of the ...

1871. The ...
 1872. The ...
 1873. The ...
 1874. The ...
 1875. The ...
 1876. The ...
 1877. The ...
 1878. The ...
 1879. The ...
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 1882. The ...
 1883. The ...
 1884. The ...
 1885. The ...
 1886. The ...
 1887. The ...
 1888. The ...
 1889. The ...
 1890. The ...

Writing for The Press.

1871 When I was eleven years old my sister and I placed a box in one of the kitchen windows which we called our post office. I would write a letter to her and place it in the box. She would take it out and place her reply in the box.

That same year I began writing to my brother Alfred who was then in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1875. My father requested me to write an answer to some orchard inquiries in the Cincinnati Enquirer. I did so and had the satisfaction of seeing the article printed the next issue.

1878. I began writing items for the Republican.

1882. Early in this year I was elected editor of the Educational Department in the Index by a vote of 23 to 10 for H. B. Sutton, tho he was older. In the fall of 1883 I was unanimously reelected editor and also elected vice president.

1892 I became Horticultural Editor of American Grange Bulletin and continued seven years.

1895 I became a contributor to Farm and Fireside, National Stockman, Rural New Yorker and the Ohio Farmer.

My most profitable work was for ~~Carpentry~~
and Building which later became ~~The~~ Building Age.
I sent them a many drawings and manuscripts
and they were very liberal in paying for them.
In one case I prepared an article in four hours
for which they paid me \$27.00. They published
my book on "The Plank Frame" and sold copies
all over the country. Carpenters who purchased
the book sometimes tried to improve upon my
system just ^{as} Joe E. King had done, but like
King they always overlooked some vital point
and weakened the structure. In the case
of a man named Morningstar who under-
took to build a large barn for the Clark Co.
Poor Farm. I was called upon by the County
Commissioners to go and inspect the barn.
The contractor had omitted all braces in
the basement and many were omitted
in the superstructure. The Commissioners
refused to pay the contractor his last
installment. He brot suit but they could
show where he had weakened the frame.

Parents and Grand Parents.

No doubt I owe much to my ancestors. We all owe our character and disposition quite largely to our ancestors. These traits are usually supposed to be transmitted from father to daughter and from mother to son. Hence I have always supposed that I inherited my love for books and study from my Mother for she was a lover of books and study and her father was similarly blessed. His books were well preserved and of high character. Mother, too, was constructive as indicated by her skill in weaving and here again she was influenced by her father who was skilled in wood-working. But Father was a student and loved his books very much. He was skilled in both wood and metal work. Many buildings erected by him between 1840 and 1850 still stand around Bellefontaine, now 80 to 90 years old. Many erected in this locality between 1850 and 1884 are still doing service. My old barn he built in 1856. The house on the Moore farm he built in 1856 aided by Bragilla

Frost of 1859.

Parker and Absalom Royer. He also built the large bank barn on the John Denny farm and one on the Robert Miller farm but I do not know in what years. The numerous buildings on his own farm were built between 1848 and 1883. I helped him on the summer house and the carriage house. He continued active in building work for others until he began the work of sorghum molasses making in 1864. He did not have a sufficient amount of cleared land to keep him and the boys busy. In 1859, the year I was born, a severe frost came in June that ruined most of the wheat. Dave and Sam had sowed three acres of wheat east of the house that was nearly surrounded by forest and the freeze did not injure that at all and it made a sufficient yield to bread the large family for a year. Tho working at a distance of several miles from his home he made it a rule to walk home each evening and back to his work in the early morning. That would mean as much as 8 or 10 miles a day

Followed by a Panther.

on some job. I remember hearing him tell of an experience when he lived on his small three acre place north of the village of Bellefontaine near the Stock Yards now. This little place joined the farm of Uncle Wm. Shick on the north side. He was doing some building for Reuben Kaylor on the farm east of the Children's home and made him a walk of two miles each morning and evening. Most of this walk was thru dense forest long now cleared away. It was in early winter and a shift of snow some two inches deep had fallen during the day. December days are short so he was compelled to go to and fro before day light and after dark in the evening. He had worn a familiar path thru this forest so that he had no fear of losing his way. On this occasion the snow covered his path but his familiarity with it enabled him to follow it at a good stride. As he crossed over the Angel farm and neared the home of Uncle Will. He heard

The cry of a little child, as he thought, off to one side. He listened a moment and heard the cry repeated and apparently nearer. His impulse was to go and investigate. But out of the pathway the undergrowth made it too dark to see clearly. Another cry indicated nearing approach. He recalled that panthers' cry was very like that of a child and decided it would be best to get Uncle Will's lantern and rifle before he investigated. So he hastened his steps and each succeeding cry indicated the maker of the cry was gaining on him. As he climbed over the rail fence into Uncle Will's clearing he broke one of the rails. The noise of the breaking rail attracted the attention of Uncle Will's large bull dog which came bounding out through the clearing to investigate the cause. The dog recognized father's voice at once and conducted him to the house. Uncle Will came out with his lantern and on learning the news returned for his

Farm Purchased.

rifle and the two men with gun, lantern and dog returned to the woods where they found the tracks of the panther had turned off of father's tracks not many rods from the place he had crossed the fence. The next day he carried his rifle with him and returned to his work by early light and discovered the animal had followed his tracks rapidly for some eighty rods.

In 1849 Father purchased a farm of 87 acres in the Southwest corner of Harrison Township and about five miles nearly West of the small place which had been his home for ten years. He began at once to build a log house on that farm and there he moved in early spring of 1850. His farm was all in forest and it would require years of toil to clear the land and make it fit for cultivation. Thus he continued to work at his Trade and built houses, barns and smaller buildings as he was employed in the new neighborhood and occasionally returning to build for his former neighbors.

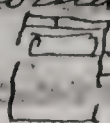


The Lynx.

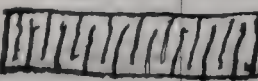
During the 1850 decade he built a number of school houses, including one for Rabbitville and one at Blue Jacket in Harrison Township and one at Oak Ridge in McArthur Township. It was in this period that he built a large barn for Andy Duncan who owned a splendid farm next East of Andy Grabel or Robert Miller farm. He did a good deal of building for John Keer and George Grimes east of Flat Branch church and for The Bookwalter south of the church and for Henry Horn south of the church. This church was located near the point where the Lewis Town road turns off from the Huntsville road. Father was working on some job to the east which made him long walks when in returning home late in the evening as he neared the south culvert in his woods about 60 rods from his home he saw a large animal which he took for a lynx or a panther beside a fallen tree about ten rods from the culvert. It watched him closely and of course he watched it but it did not follow him.

Molasses Factory.

Had it been a panther it would certainly followed him and he would never reached home. But the lynx is not quite so bold and ~~and~~ is seldom inclined to attack a man unless cornered. Several lynx were found in this vicinity later and they killed sheep, hogs and calves but never injured people.

In 1865 Father constructed two buildings for the purpose of making sorghum molasses. Sugar was high in price and many people had learned to use molasses in the place of sugar. Dan Marshall run a blacksmith shop and molasses mill at Flatbranch corner where Doc McPherson lived later but he never put up any buildings for the purpose. Doc Horn had a mill north of city. Tom Turner had a mill two miles south. McElary had a mill at Cat Swamp 4 mi. north. Cumming had a mill 4 miles north west. So one would suppose Father was running a great risk and he knew that he was.

Nevertheless he went to much trouble and expense, Dave, Will and Lon were all at home and he had to give them work to keep them out of mischief. Lon was 16, Dave 13, Will 12 and I was 6. Eliza was 23, Emma was 19, Arie was 2, Father 48, Mother 44. The building for the evaporator was 20×24  and had a door in N.W. corner near furnace. Another door at S.E. corner. A large window near N.E. corner. There was a large opening in the gable  at each end to provide escape for the steam. The crusher was about twenty feet north of the evaporator and sheltered by a building about $30' \times 30'$ so that the horse could go round inside the building. Father had found a crooked tree which he used for the lever  and the lever was high enough to pass over a man's head who fed the cane stalks into the mill. The juice run into a strainer from the mill then into a hollow pipe beneath the horse's path and into a large tank made out of an enormous log. This tank or reservoir was $20' \times 20'$ inside and 20' long with a partition in it about 2' from west end.

For some reason I do not remember any thing about seeing these buildings constructed but I do remember seeing Father adzing and hewing on that huge trough or tank. It took him several days of hard work but he made it as nice and smooth inside and outside as if it had been planed and then he painted it outside with red paint and it lasted for 18 years or more. The bottom was left about 4" thick and the sides about 3" while the ends were left about 6" thick. It was covered with wide boards to keep out leaves for there was a fine large white oak between the two buildings, another a few feet east of the evaporator, a large Elm near the S.W. corner of this building and numerous other trees between these buildings and the old barn and the wagon shed. The juice was strained again thru a very fine strainer as it left the trough and entered the west end of the evaporator where it ran to and fro many times  before it reached the other end. I

do not remember just how many times it had to cross the pan but each space was 4" wide and the pan was 12' long so the juice must have crossed the pan about 36 times and since the pan was about five feet wide the juice had to run to and fro a distance of about 180' or 10 rods. It was about 2" deep at west end and would be boiling by the time it reached the third space and would be boiled into sirup so thick it had to be swept along with a little whisk broom in the last two or three spaces. Father and Mother and Eliza took turns in finishing the molasses while the three boys had to look after the farm work and attend to crushing out the juice from the cane. This work usually began early in September and seldom lasted longer than early in November. Thus it conflicted some with corn cutting, husking, wheat sowing and apple picking. But two of the boys could be absent part of the time on this farm work. It was my duty to bring the horses from the barn to change about each two hours.

After Eliza married it was necessary to have a hired girl each year at this season and the first of these was Maria Cousins an Irish girl whose mother Margaret came to live in the east room of our old house. They had formerly lived in a little log cabin made of round poles that was on the Dennis Leonard farm some fifty rods back from the road. I distinctly remember seeing that little cabin when going with my mother to visit the Leonard family. The Leonards moved west in 1868 and sister Emma had married April 24, 1866 and Eliza March 12, 1867, so Maria came in 1867 and remained with us two years. She later married David Roberts and gave him a daughter. Mattie Vorus came in 1869. She married Sam Vaughn. Sarah Vorus came in 1870. She married Sam Wilder. Annie Vanness came in fall of 1871. She was about 16 then while I was 12 and Arie 8. Annie was pretty and like a sister to Arie and me. She later married George Shawver. Mary Vanness, sister of Annie, came in 1872. She went to keep house for her grandfather, Peter Vanness, that winter and died about a year later.

Annie came back in 1873. Then Sarah came in 1874. She was about my age, full of fun and a splendid girl. She was with us in 1873. These three girls were superior character and Father and Mother thought as much of them as of their own children. Sarah married John Hoover.

In 1876 we had Rosa Williams about my age and her brother Arden about two years older. These were my cousins. One day Arden and I were digging potatoes and found a fine late water melon and cutting it into halves we ate out the middles and not being able to find one to take to the girls we fastened the two halves together with wooden pins so it looked very tempting and we took that to the girls when we took a load of potatoes to the cellar, then went back to digging again. When the dinner bell rang we went in and found table full of empty dishes but nothing to eat any where in sight. After a good laugh at our expense they brot from the pantry a good warm dinner. Rosa is still living at Jackson

Center in 1933 and Arden lives near Harrod.

In 1877 James Williams, 16 years old and Sarah Vanness were our helpers. Sarah was 18, I was 18 and Aris was 14. This was the third and possibly the fourth time for Sarah to be a member of the family and we had many joyous days that fall. She delighted to feed the cane into the crusher and send me or Jim to take her place skimming the evaporator which was rather easy work but on warm days was a hot job but it must be done regularly. In the fall of 1878 we tried out Asamus Scott, a slightly demented man about 40 years old from the Poor Farm as he was anxious to get the job at 50 cents per day and board. He liked the work so well I could now aid Father all the time at the evaporator and took my turn at the work of sweeping out the molasses. Father was now 61 years old and it was tiresome to stand there 12 to 15 hours six days each week. Aris was now 15 years old and could help us at meal time and

help Mother the rest of the time. Scott helped
 us the next two falls 1879 and 1880. On Tuesday
 October 4, 1880 Scott was up crushing cane at
 3 o'clock and I was soon boiling molasses for
 I wanted to go to the wedding of Willard Bickham
 and Clara J. Workman the next day and Scott
 was anxious to go to the County Fair. He worked
 till ten o'clock that night and made 120 gallons
 of nice molasses or just twice our usual
 day's work. At 30 cents per gallon that was \$36
 for three men, two women and two horses. I was
 then getting part of the income for I was of
 age the previous April 6. Of course there was
 considerable investment in the two buildings.
 The crusher and evaporator cost about \$200,
 the two strainers, two skimmers, whisk broom,
 cooling vat to hold 20 gallons, scales, meas-
 ures cost some \$40 more and it took a cord of
 24" finely split wood for that long day but
 Father, Mother, Arie and Scott went to the Fair
 next day and I went to the wedding. But I have
 never seen either bride or groom since as they went to
 Missouri.

Whether we ^{made} better molasses than the other mills or not I do not know but Marshall and Turner soon ceased and McElarg and Cummins also quit. But none of them ever put up any buildings unless a mere roof over the evaporator. Hock Horn, north of Bellefontaine, continued but he had only a little roof over his evaporator. Henry Cordrey had a big family of ten boys and he bought Horn's outfit about 1890 and asked me to go over and help him start it. But his evaporator was set level on a brick furnace while ours was set on rockers so we could keep the furnace end 1" to 1½" lower than the other end. So on Cordrey's we had to insert several little gates to prevent the flow of juice before it was sufficiently boiled. But it took some time to learn just how to regulate these gates, but by noon we were making nice molasses but he did not run his mill more than two or three years and then bought a threshing outfit which they run for several seasons.

Pulling Stumps.

Another industry Father followed to some extent was that of pulling stumps. Cousin Samuel Shawver asked Father to join him in buying the stump puller and a grub puller. Sam wanted the grubber and Father the stumper. Father cleaned up his fields pretty well and would then take his machine to pull stumps for the neighbors. I pulled out about 400 stumps in six acres the year before Father died and after working all day at some farm task I would go to my stump field and spend two or three hours gathering the stumps and burning them. I do not remember who bought the stump puller at the sale but I did not have the means to buy very much of his equipment but purchased the wagon, plow, cultivator, Champion mower and reaper, harrow, carpenter tools, harness. It is a trying time for a young man to start out so soon after his father's death for I did not know where I was to go or what Mother would be likely to do.

Reflections 1933.

In a previous chapter I mention the numerous girls who were my mother's house maids and something of the pleasant times we had but in spite of these early associations with girls I was rather slow in keeping company or going about with girls. My books appealed to me so much that it was much like waste time to go with girls. My first attractions were naturally my school mates. "Essie Parker was often at our home and we had many pleasant evenings playing author or croquet. Belle Spellman was another schoolmate friend. Essie married Robert McLaughlin and bore him three sons, then they were divorced and each soon married again but Essie divorced her second man in a few months. She lives in California now. ²Belle Spellman married George Bonders but I have not seen her for many years.

³Alice and ⁴Ida Miller, daughters of Robert Miller for whom I frequently did painting and sheep shearing were frequent visitors in our

home and I took them out on a few occasions. When painting a milk house for them one of them would bring her sewing out and sit near and sew and chat while I painted. They were near my age and could not wait for me so Alice married James Morris and bore him a son and daughter. She has been dead some fifteen years. Ida married John Rogers who was involved in numerous forgeries and had to skip the country. Ida joined him in time at Peoria, Ills. She returned to one of the Reunions but she had lost all her mirthfulness and could not even smile. She died about three years ago and was brought back to be buried in the Plum Cemetery.

I went with Belle Hubbell a few times. She married a Gore who died soon and she married again but I have not seen her since she left our county some twenty years ago.

I went with Ella Longbrake a few times. She married Charles Wellman and they live up near Cleveland.

I went a few times with Jennie Longbrake. She married Wm. Dowers and gave him a son. He died and she married Jacob Stabler who had divorced his first wife. He died and she married J. H. Hill as his third wife while he was her third husband. So no telling where I would be had I gotten mixed up in that affair.

I went with ⁸Lizzie McLeer more or less for two years. She was less than a month younger than I was, her birthday coming May 1st 1859. She was rather pretty and I enjoyed her society but I learned she had gone with three different men who did not have very good reputations and I felt it was best for me to cease going that way. When I told her what one of these men, Mack Coffin, had said about her, she said he had stretched the truth very much. I felt she was telling me the truth for she had always acted very lady-like when with me but I could not understand why she would go with that kind of a man. Ten years later she became a

house maid for Mrs. John Cotton whom we supplied with butter and eggs, so I met her almost every week for a time. Then she married O. V. Spade one of the Cotton boarders who was a widower with one daughter. She bore him a daughter but died soon after at the age of 31. Spade then married Lucy Howard one of Lizzie's school mates who cared for the little girl who grew up and married Harold Harris.

⁹ Belle McLeer was some five years younger than Lizzie and had been my pupil three winters in school and was my most advanced student and won a teacher's certificate. I had learned to think a great deal of her and went with her two or three times. She married Mylie Wallace of Utica, Ohio and bore him a child and died.

¹⁰ Jennie Erskine was an unusually pretty girl and was the champion speller of Oak Ridge in 1877, 1878 and 1879. She invited me to take part in a mock marriage which we gave before the Literary society and at the last day of school in March 1880, so she called me her husband and wrote me many teasing letters.

in 1879 and 1880 but her folks removed to Noble county in November 1880 only a few days before I began Teaching at Oak Ridge. She married a Teacher, J. E. Clark, and I met her at Scio and Coldwell when doing lecture work in those places and also at Sulphur Springs where she was taking treatment in 1915. She had no children of her own but reared a girl for her brother Elaspie. I presume she did not marry young and she never returned to any of the reunions.

"Samantha Taylor was house maid in the Denny home and was pretty and full of mischief. One night as a crowd of us were returning from Oak Ridge she took my arm and of course I dared not be so rude as to run away but went with her to the Denny home. She married a blacksmith by the name of Clover and lived in Lakeview.

¹² Laura Bradley was a cousin of the Hubbells and when I was at Wittenberg she sent me

an invitation to take dinner at her father's home. I did so and went with her to church that night. She was pretty, well proportioned and well educated but I have never seen her since nor heard from her in all these fifty years since.

¹⁸Edith M. Jackson was a student at Wittenberg and tho not in any of my classes I became attracted to her and sent her a note by one of the Professors who roomed next to me. She answered my note and I met her by appointment and had a short conference at which it was arranged I should call on her at her father's home the following Sunday evening. Her father had gone to Australia early in the Gold Rush had found a good claim, returned home and purchased a nice farm home in the north end of Lagonda where he kept several fine stallions for service. Edith was about 18 years old, well proportioned, large blue eyes, beautiful brown hair and winning manners. I called on her a number of times and took her to Class Day at Opera House.

Her parents treated me kindly. We exchanged letters and photographs. In one of her letters she inquired if I had found any other girl to suit my fancy. I had just become engaged and wrote to that effect. When I secured my first Five Year Teacher's Certificate I wrote to tell of my good fortune and in her reply she said she had just received a Certificate for Life and was married but I do not recall the man's name and have never heard from her since. 46 years. She wrote a beautiful hand and her letters were always interesting.

^{14.} Katie Hyman was the daughter of a Lutheran preacher and her mother conducted a boarding house on North Fountain Ave. She was a friend and class mate of Edith Jackson. She was younger than Edith and not so pretty but a good musician and I enjoyed her society and her letters. She had red hair and thus we were not suited to mate but she urged me to seek Edith's heart and hand and offered her assistance. The first

Time I called on Edith she had told me her parents considered her engaged to a young doctor in Kinton. I told her in that case it was wrong for me to call on her. She replied that she did not look at that way for he had told her he could not get married until he had established himself in his profession and therefore she did not feel that she was under any obligations to him. From Katie's statements she seemed confident that Edith preferred my attentions to that of any other suitor. But in case I continued and we should get married, I feared the danger of having the rejected doctor thrown at me whenever things did not turn out right. I wanted a woman's first and only allegiance.

¹⁵ Nellie Bateman was pretty as a fairy, very small but well educated and possessed many charming ways. We were quite chummy and much together in 1881. During the two weeks

of the teacher's institute that year we would walk down the street together noon and evening. I had been made chairman of the nominating committee and as Nellie and I started down to dinner we were joined by Supt. Butler who asked me to see that he should be nominated for President. He was 6'4", I was 6'1" and Nellie but 5'. As some of my friends passed us they said: "There are the long and the short of the institute." Nellie secured a good position in the Cleveland schools and I did not see her again for years. One day I was walking East on N. Columbus Ave. when a lady stopped and proffered her hand. I thought she must be mistaken. Then she said: "Don't you remember a little girl friend of yours back in the early 80's by the name of Nellie Bateman?" I enjoyed the brief talk very much. She was still pretty as ever, slightly heavier and as full of merriment as she was thirty years before. I have never seen her since nor would I know where she is now located.

¹² Louise Denny was one of my most interesting pupils at Oak Ridge and did not miss a single day in three winters. Tho she was six years younger than me we were thrown together more or less in school work as well as in Sunday school work and church work. One day we were working at Pleasant Grove getting things ready for an entertainment; sweeping, dusting, decorating in August. We were short of help and had worked hard and did not get quite thru but decided we better hurry home for supper then return early to complete the work. They asked me to take supper at Denny's to save time and I did so. At supper Grandpa Denny said: "John, I am afraid you will get tired waiting for Lou to grow up but she is a good girl and well worth waiting for". The last time I saw Lou was in 1915 and when I chided her for remaining single she replied: - "Well, I did once hope to get married but the man got tired of waiting for me and so I had to remain single". I wondered if she referred to her Grandfather's remark.

These sixteen girls were all good clever girls. I do not believe any of them would have willingly stooped to do a wrong act. I give their names here as the only means I have for acknowledging the debt that I owe them for their confidence and respect. I am glad that I can truthfully say that I never made any effort to mislead or deceive any of them. Some of them were so near my own age I felt it would be wrong to ask them to wait on me. A few were so young I could not ask them to share my burden. But some chance fate made me acquainted with Mary E. Miller. She was four years and seven months younger than I and good authorities agree that a man should be about four years older than his wife. She was a brunette, medium size, the oldest daughter in a large family, conveniently near, unspoilt by any previous beaux all of which agreed with my specifications. Not as well educated as I had hoped to find. Not as pretty as

some of the others yet fairly blessed. Not of as wealthy a family as some of the others. After an acquaintance of some five years and a fairly good understanding of each others aims and ambitions we became engaged, and married April 8th, 1885; or almost forty-eight years ago.

She sometimes takes bossy spells and tries to make me believe she should run my business as well as her own, but I try to hold my tongue and let her cool off. I seldom say a word about her business and she has had full control of all her earnings as well as every dollar she received from her parents or her aunt Mary and aunt Lib. On several occasions when visitors made remarks about our pretty home she has said: "I want you to know we would not have any thing had it not been for my superior judgment." But even on such touchy occasions I was able to hold my tongue. Tho I began saving for a home while I was in my teens and had saved \$2500 before marriage. That counted nothing in

her opinion. Nor the fact that I had placed my inheritance from my parents - \$2800 - and years of severe toil in the home. Nor that she insisted I must deed her The Iron City ^{home} because "she saved my life in 1918". None of these things had any weight compared with her "superior judgement."

But we are equally proud of our children and grandchildren. I frequently regret that Ernest and Lawrence have not made the efforts to save something for a rainy day. I regret that Clyde and Grace appear to be unduly selfish in making our insurance a source of profit for its officers and denying any Democrat a place for for fifteen years. I regret that Ray and Frances have spent twenty years like roaming gipsies going hither and thither. I often mourn the loss of our sweet little Lucie. I dream of her sometimes and in one dream she had grown into womanhood but she had the same sweet face, the winning smile, the searching eyes that had won our love on earth.

In November 1914 Mary went to spend the day and night with her sick father. Ray and Frances came down to spend the day with me. That night I was awakened by the smell of gas. I went out to see if I had properly closed the jets in kitchen, pantry and by the clock and found them all closed. Then I examined the one in bed room and found it wide open. I had to open doors and windows and let the cold wind blow in and thru the house for an hour or more to blow away the gas. Had it been coal gas I would never have wakened up but died in my sleep but the carbide gas wakened me up. I believed Mary had opened the jet before she left home for she had taken one of her bossy spells that morning. So I said nothing about it for ~~eight~~¹¹ years. Then one day in April 1925 when she had another fit of anger I inquired if she had not opened that jet before she left home that morning. She declared that she did not. Tho the doors were open more or less during the day they had been closed before I went to bed. But the house was full of gas when I wakened up about 10:30, so that I was afraid to strike a match until I opened some of the doors. Was Ray or Frances the

The guilty party to that cowardly attempt to destroy my life? No one else outside of these three could have done it. The jet was seven feet high and suspended from the ceiling. Some of the jets were on the side walls and not so high but those were not molested. Why was the one in my bedroom the only one opened? It may never be known until the judgement who did that dastardly wicked act but I can not avoid forming some conclusions about the matter and the objects of the one who did it.

I have been so near death on many occasions that I sometimes think it is a great wonder that I have remained in this land of toil and strife. I feel it is my duty to keep busy at some work or study as long as possible. The one who is idle is certain to get into some kind of trouble or mischief. I am so helpless this winter I can do but little more than read or write yet I try to dry the dishes and keep up the fire.

Dec. 17, 1833.

Memories of Mother.

My Mother was very fond of music and would frequently sing at her work and I was always glad to hear her sing. One piece had such a merry jingle and treated of such natural themes that I would frequently ask her to sing it for me. But most of the words had slipped from my memory long ago tho I remembered the tune and often tried to recall the words but could only recall the first stanza. That aided me in remembering the tune. On April 3d. 1933 I found it reprinted in *The Southern Farmer* published at Montgomery Alabama. I cut it out for one of my scrap books.

The Country Maiden.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Up in the morning early
 Just at the peep of day
 Straining the milk in the dairy
 Driving the cows away;
 Sweeping the floor in the kitchen
 Making the beds up stairs
 Washing the breakfast dishes
 Dusting the parlor chairs.</p> | <p>2. Brushing the crumbs from the pantry
 Hunting the eggs at the barn
 Cleaning potatoes for dinner
 Spinning the stocking yarn;
 Spreading the bleaching linen
 Down on the bushes below
 Roaming all over the meadow
 Where the red strawberries grow.</p> |
| <p>3. Starching the fixings for Sunday
 Churning the golden cream
 Rinsing the pails and the strainer
 Down in the running stream;
 Feeding the geese and the turkeys
 Soaking the pumpkin pie
 Rocking the little one's cradle
 Brushing away the flies.</p> | <p>4. Graceful in every motion
 Music in every tone
 Beauty in form and feature
 Thousands might covet to own,
 Cheeks that rival spring roses
 Teeth, the whitest of pearls -
 One of these country maidens
 Is worth scores of city girls.</p> |

I wish I could write the music for this beautiful lay.

When we lived in the old log house I was quite small but I clearly remember many incidents that took place there. My sisters Eliza and Emma were 16 and 14 when I was born and they taught me to read and speak all the lessons in Mcuffey's Primer when I was four years old. They would have me stand up on a chair and speak these pieces for them. I took delight in this pastime. My favorite piece was slightly modified to fit:-

"The lark is up to meet the sun,

The bee is on the wing;

The ant its labor has begun;

The woods with music ring.

Shall birds and bees and ants be wise

While I my moments waste?

No! I'll jump right down from off this chair

And to my duty haste."

Father had done a great deal of weaving in the ten years that he lived north of Bellefontaine but after had his right hand crippled he could not weave any more. Mother took up weaving but I am at a loss to know just where.

I am inclined to believe she did not begin her weaving until after the girls married and left home. I am at a loss to know where the loom was kept at that time. It must have been taken apart and stored in the attic. It was easily taken apart and it could easily have been stored in the large attic 18' x 20'. But after Margaret Lousins moved out the loom was set up in the east room and in the north-east corner. The reel and spinning wheel were kept in the south-east corner. The warping bars were easily set up in the large west room where special fittings were placed in the ceiling and a temporary block was placed on the floor. It only took a short time to warp a 30, 40 or 50 yard carpet. Mother had taught me how to spool the warp and help to place the warp in the gears of the loom. She would have me place the wool on the shuttle and as I grew older I would sometimes do some of the weaving and I really enjoyed doing all these things. While I helped her with the warping I never attempted to do the warping myself. It was a very particular job but was quickly done. In 1872 the

the loom had to be taken down again so Dave and his bride could live in that room for father had rented the Wagner Neer house to John Hemphill before he knew Dave intended to get married that spring. But Hemphill vacated in the fall of that year and the loom was set up again and was not again taken out until the entire equipment was sold. I do not know for certain who bot the loom but I am under the impression it was sold to Mrs. Anderson Neer about 1882. The old house was sold to Wagner Neer who tore it down and took it to his farm west of the County Home in 1882 for blocking up his barn so he could build a basement beneath the barn. I often have wished in recent years that I had obtained photographs of that house and grandmother William's home as well as of our own log house before they were changed or destroyed. I have pencil sketches of them in one of books and plan to make more such sketches some day if I get strong enough to sit up by a table and make the drawings.

Also working at considerable disadvantage I have
 tried to make drawings of Grandfather Williams'
 house built in 1833-34 floor plan with furniture
 in place just as I recall every thing in 1870 to 1882.
 The great long porch still remained but the roof
 had decayed and Alfred had built a small roof
 to protect the west or left door about 1872 and I had
 built a small one to protect the east or right door
 about 1875. I may be able to make better drawings
 some day. See inside back cover this book.
 I have also made drawings of the house of
 Elias Shaver built in 1849-50 and the one he
 built in 1863-64 and where we lived till 1885.
 This is not very satisfactory either but I paste
 it in until I can make better drawings.
 I also insert drawings of our own home as it
 was in 1885. After building our new home in
 1890 we used the east end which I had fitted up
 for a summer kitchen as a wood house until
 the new wood house and office was built about 1904.
 Then we had to take all the old porch away in order
 to leave a drive way by the new wood house.


Our Dog Friends.

Our first dogs in my time were ^{1.}"Lion", a large yellow dog and ^{2.}"Ting" a small yellow dog in 1863. Father shot Ting one night when he was barking under the porch and refused to quit barking.

^{3.}"Lino" was a Shepherd pup brot by Peyton Simpson on a load of Poplar house siding in 1864. Eliza named the pup "Lino" and when she held him on her lap he would not permit any one to touch her. He was splendid help to me in taking the cattle through the woods and up to Grandmothers pastures. He would keep them in the trail and when I went ahead and opened gate or bars he would drive them thru. When I was propping gate open in evening he would run ahead bring the cows to the bars. People would sometimes stop in their wagons to watch the dog gather up the cattle and drive them thru the bars. Some would ask if I would sell the dog. I would tell them not for \$1000. One evening while I was waiting for him to bring the cows after laying down the bars a spring wagon load of people stopped to see the dog gather up the cows scattered over

Uno.

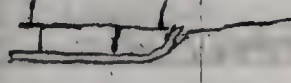
a large field. One woman asked the dog's name. I replied "you know." She said "No I do not know but he is such a pretty dog and can bring the cows so nicely that I am anxious to know his name." "Oh! you know" was my reply. Then she said "No I do not. Won't you spell his name for me. Then I spelled it for her: "Uno" and they had a good laugh.

One morning after taking the cows up to the pasture and crossing the third bridge, Uno found a large snake in the road and it was coiled up watching the dog as he went around it watching for a chance to grab it. There was a large white oak tree near by that had a hole in it and road went on both sides of this tree  and each time the snake could it would make a run for the tree. It finally got started into the tree but dog caught it and gave it a sling throwing it some thirty feet back in the road again and so the conflict started all over again. I always carried a good stick but the snake was so

Zino.

large I was afraid to go near it but I wanted to help the dog so I threw a club at it. I did not hit the snake but the club landed so near, it attracted the attention of the snake and the dog caught ^{it} just below the head and gave it such quick jerks right and left, its body flew off to one side. I measured it with my stick and found the snake was about five feet long. In 1870 Father sold his interest in Grandmother's farm to S. K. Miller and got 46 acres of Susanna Twitchler which made him 180 acres and so I no longer had to take the cows so far to pasture. Zino was shot by Dennis Denny one night in 1872 when some dogs got in a fight at his place. He sent us word the next morning and said he much regretted it. We all mourned his loss very much and I shall never forget him. He was nearly all black but had white face and feet. I wish that I had his picture. All I can do is to perpetuate his memory by this little mention of his many noble virtues and some of his worthy accomplishments.

Frank.

"Frank" was the name of a Newfoundland pup which my half brother Alfred brot from Ft. Wayne, Ind. in fall of 1872 and wanted me to train. So we had no dog at that time we were glad to get him altho he was so large Father said he would eat as much as a calf. He was entirely black and very good in disposition. Father had made me  a sled to haul the wood for the fireplace and the cook stove. It took two loads for the fireplace in cold weather and one load for the cook stove. Frank watched me very closely a few times and then he discovered that he could carry the sticks for the cook-stove in his mouth, one at a time, and lay them by the kitchen door. So by the time I had hauled enough to fill the large wood box he would have enough by the kitchen door to fill that box and all I had to do was to open the door and lay the wood into the box which was right by the door. The tongue of my sled had a horizontal cross piece at the end so when Frank became lonesome when I was at school he would stand beside the tongue and take the cross piece in his mouth and then

Frank.

pull the sled all around the yard. Father hauled a good deal of shock corn in on the large sled and shucked it out on the barn floor and on Saturday he would sack it up and I would haul it to the crib about 20 rods S.E. of the barn on my sled, four sacks at a load. It was slightly down grade all the way. When I emptied first sack, Frank would grab the sack and take it back for Father to fill again. But would sometimes let one end drag in the snow. So I taught him to carry the sack on his back. But when he trotted the sack would sometimes shake to one side. Then he would reach around and pull the sack back straight again and then trot on to the barn. I do not know how many useful things he could have been taught to do but I was in school and did not have much time to teach him. Alfred took him back to Ft. Wayne in March and sold him for Ten Dollars. I would like to have kept him but Father preferred a shepherd for farm.

Fido.

I do not recall where we obtained Fido. He was Shepherd and good help with the horses and cattle. We later obtained a pup we thought more promising and thus two for a time about 1875. One evening in June when the corn was about four inches high in field East of the house I saw some small animals running over the corn field which looked as if they might be little pigs but our pigs were much larger. Father told me to take the dogs and head off the animals and he would get his rifle and we would investigate. I gathered a club and called the dogs which were ready for adventure. I pointed the direction and the dogs were soon on the spot but turned and came back rolling time after time in the fine soil recently cultivated. I soon smelled skunk but went on to head them off till Father came and shot the mother then I killed five with my club, about half grown and we found a sixth one had been killed by the

"Collie"

some bullet that killed the mother. The pup was kicked by one of the horses and killed about a year later and I recall no more about Fido.

In the winter of 1886 the National Stockman offered a prize of two Scotch Collie pups for the best article on "The Farm Dog". Since I was not teaching that winter I thought that would be good work for a stormy day and so I made use of my pen and the judges awarded me the first prize but the second and third were printed and they were very good. I preserved them all in one of my scrap books. In June the pups came by express. We named the male "Shep" and the female "Collie". "Shep" choked to death on a chicken bone the first week. "Collie" grew rapidly and was very pretty and eager to help. One evening she followed me out to the barn and as I opened the gate to let the horses come to the stable I could just see the ears of the horses down by the brook. Something prompted me to say: "Collie" can't you bring up the horses?" She looked up at me

"Collie"

as if to see if I really meant she should do it so I repeated it. "Collie" can't you bring up the horses?" and pointed down to the brook. She went and brought them up in good style. So that was a task each day. She soon learned to search over the cow pasture and bring them to the stable. All I had to do was to say: "Go hunt the cows" and motion to the field then I could do my other work. After harvest I opened a gap into another field but the cows preferred the regular pasture back by the woods. One evening when it was time for the cows I saw her sitting on top of the rail fence some 40 rods away so I motioned with hand. She jumped down and went back to the field and I did some more chores then noticed the dog on the fence again and felt something must be wrong. A sick cow or a fresh cow or something needing me. So I started to go back and investigate but by chance looked over towards ^{the} road and saw the cows on the stubble field near the road. A raise in the ground prevented the dog from seeing them. I motioned with left hand for it was too far to speak to her. She at once jumped down and searched the other

"Collie"

field and brot them to the bar in good order. When she was a year old I bred her to a good stock dog of Firy S. Huber. In due time she had eleven fine pups. She raised ten of these. I sold the males at \$3. each and the females at \$1. J. H. Swank bot a male. George Shick bot the last male at \$5. I think Will Parish bot a female. The rest have escaped my memory. Some one poisoned her the next year. I noticed it and gave her warm milk to make her vomit. A few days later they gave her another dose that killed her. I have always blamed Tom Rhodes for the deed as he passed our place nearly every day one or more times and kept a worthless dog and he was a rather worthless character himself. I do not know if "Collie" would have been as good a hunter as "Uno" for I had no gun and no time to hunt. "Uno" was a splendid squirrel dog. and Father had a splendid rifle so we had many a good afternoon hunt as squirrels were abundant. One day I took gun and dog as I went to Grand.

"Fouser".

mothers and got a fine gray squirrel on my way up. I gave that to Aunt Rebecca and helped her skin it then took the gun and dog out in their woods and shot two more. Grandmother had a dog they called "Fouser" which was a good watch dog but no good for squirrels. One time Will and I went out and shot eight squirrels in the forenoon and without going off Father's farm but at that time Father had about 60 acres of fine large timber mostly Whiteoak, Walnut and Hickory so the squirrels had no trouble in finding abundance of acorns, walnuts and hickory nuts. One day Alfred and I went out and found a fine foxsquirrel in a very tall tree just west of the middle bridge in Father's woods. Alfred shot the squirrel but ^{it} dropped into a tree fork near the top and all we could see was the squirrel's head. Alfred tried ^{to} shoot the squirrel out of the fork and shot three or four times but failed to get it. Then he told me to try my luck. I did so but since I could see nothing but its head scarcely hoped for success. But I knocked it out the first shot much to my joy.

"Shep"

Lawrence found this pup down about Hogansville. He grew to be quite a large dog and had such long hair I would still shear him each day up to his shoulders leaving a bunch on end of his tail. He rather liked to be sheared as it was so much cooler for him and he could run much faster so he would lay very quiet unless I ripped his hide when he would try to get away. I would get enough hair each time to stuff a cushion and then he would look like a black lion. He could catch a grown rabbit in a race. One day I had a big load of wood on the wagon back next Cordrys when a rabbit came by the wagon going west. Shep was about five rods behind it but I thought the rabbit would soon find shelter in a brush heap so I drove on towards home 160 rods. Shep caught the rabbit and caught up with me by the time I was half way home. But the rabbit was so heavy he had to rest about every ten rods. I had made him a nice warm house near the north gate but one cold stormy night Lawrence left large gate open and some stray horses came in the barn yard. Shep drove them out and then

laid by the large gate till morning instead of going back to his nice warm house. This dog was stolen by some one and tho' I advertised for him I could never get any trace of him. We have two pictures of him. One in a family group. The other shows him as he jumps seven feet high to take a stick out of his hand; and the man who stole that dog is a thief and should be in jail.

"Shep" (a) should have preceded the large "Shep" and was merely a bright pup when Lawrence was a boy of 12 or 14 years. This pup had learned to climb a twenty foot ladder to follow Lawrence into the hay mow. This was quite a task for a pup but he had mastered the trick to perfection and could go up the ladder nearly as fast as Lawrence could. We had great faith in the pup's future. But Charles Moore reported he had found our pup and some other dog after his sheep in day light. So, from a sense of duty but with a regretful heart, I hired John Brenner to shoot the dog. I took the dog to the woods with sorrow and tied ^{him} to a tree. I had shot a dog for brother Will that had got after Father's sheep.

"Shep" C.

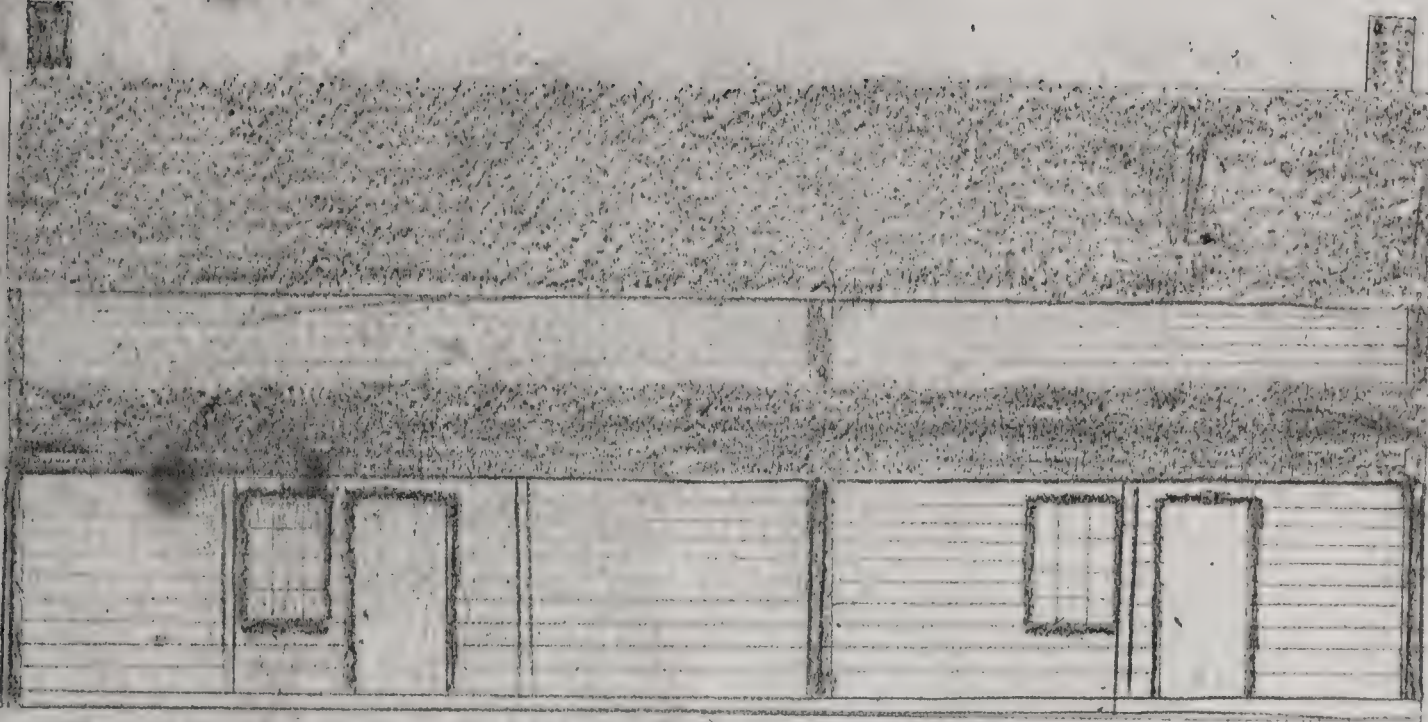
While I was still hunting for our large black "Shep" C, Lawrence bought a pup female and had spayed. That made it cost some five or six dollars. She is a very pretty dog with black body white face and legs. She is a good watch dog and some help with the stock. She comes here every day and when they are all away she comes down here and remains unless they tie her up. Thus we had no dog of our own for some seven years feeling less need of another dog because of the daily coming of Lawrence and his dog. But in July '33 Lawrence had taken Eva to Frank Miller's and they had a bunch of pups of mixed breed. They offered to give her one and it was so cute and pretty she brot it home and I weighed it the next morning and found it weighed even 6 pounds. It gained in size and weight quite rapidly until October it weighed 24 lbs 3 ounces. I have not been able to weigh him since. He taught him to bring in the Examiner when it is thrown into the yard each evening. One evening

"Rex"

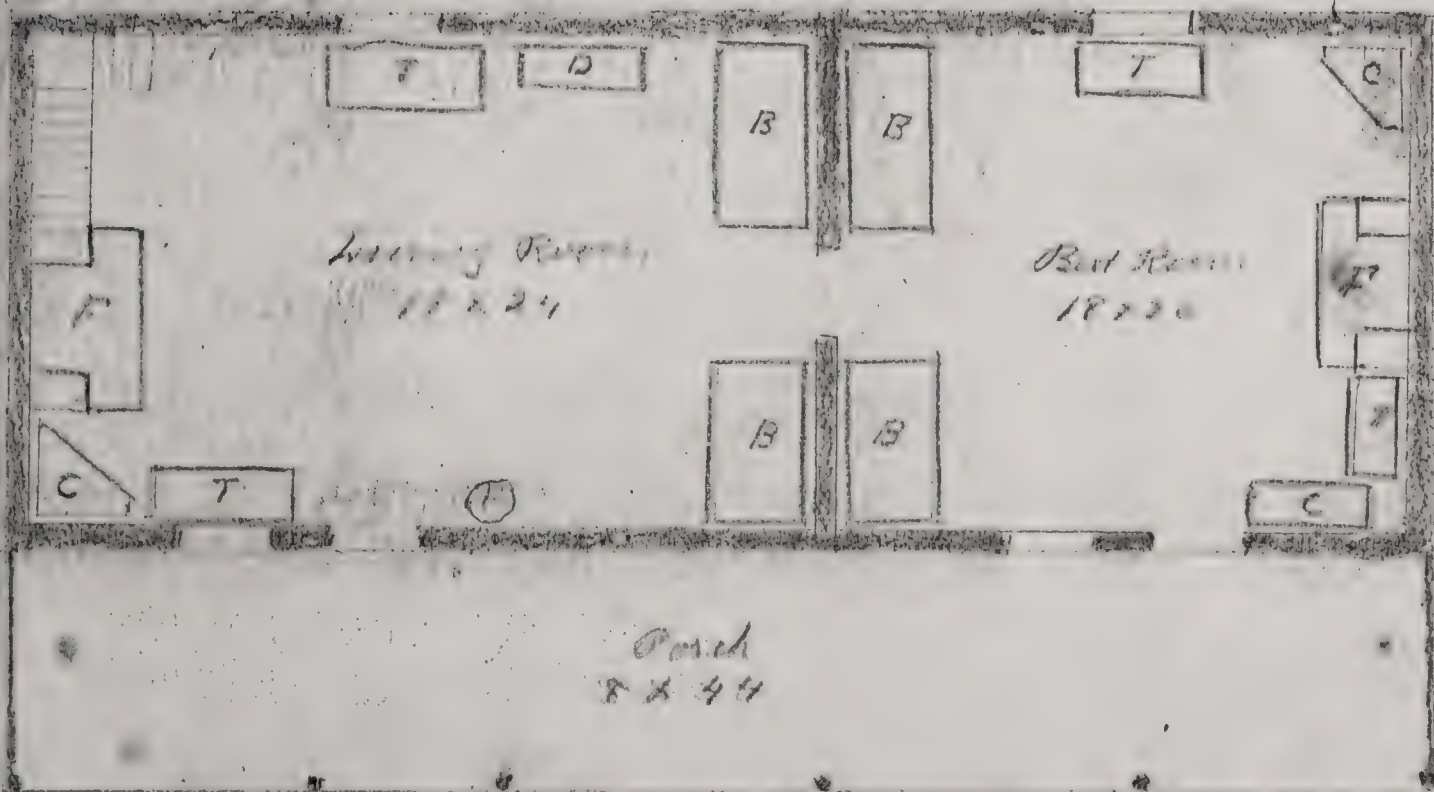
I had taken him out for the paper and hunted all around for it but it had not yet come so we started back to the kitchen when Rex heard the whistle and jerked the chain out of my hand and ran back to the gate and picked up the paper and came back with. Now he goes without aid to hunt the paper in the dark. So we have great hopes for his usefulness. Tho he killed two two chickens and had to have a good whipping each time. He is of mixed breed. Half Shepherd, half Police, half Newfoundland, half Mastiff, half Fox hound, half Bulldog so of course he is some dog

11/10/10
[Faint handwritten notes in the left margin, possibly a date and some illegible text.]

11/10/10
[Main body of the page containing several lines of very faint, illegible handwritten text.]



Home of Amos Williams
 1833 to 1883
 Martha K. Williams
 1833 to 1882



Home of Elias Shauver

1849 to 1864.

Sec. 19. T. 2. R. 15 E.

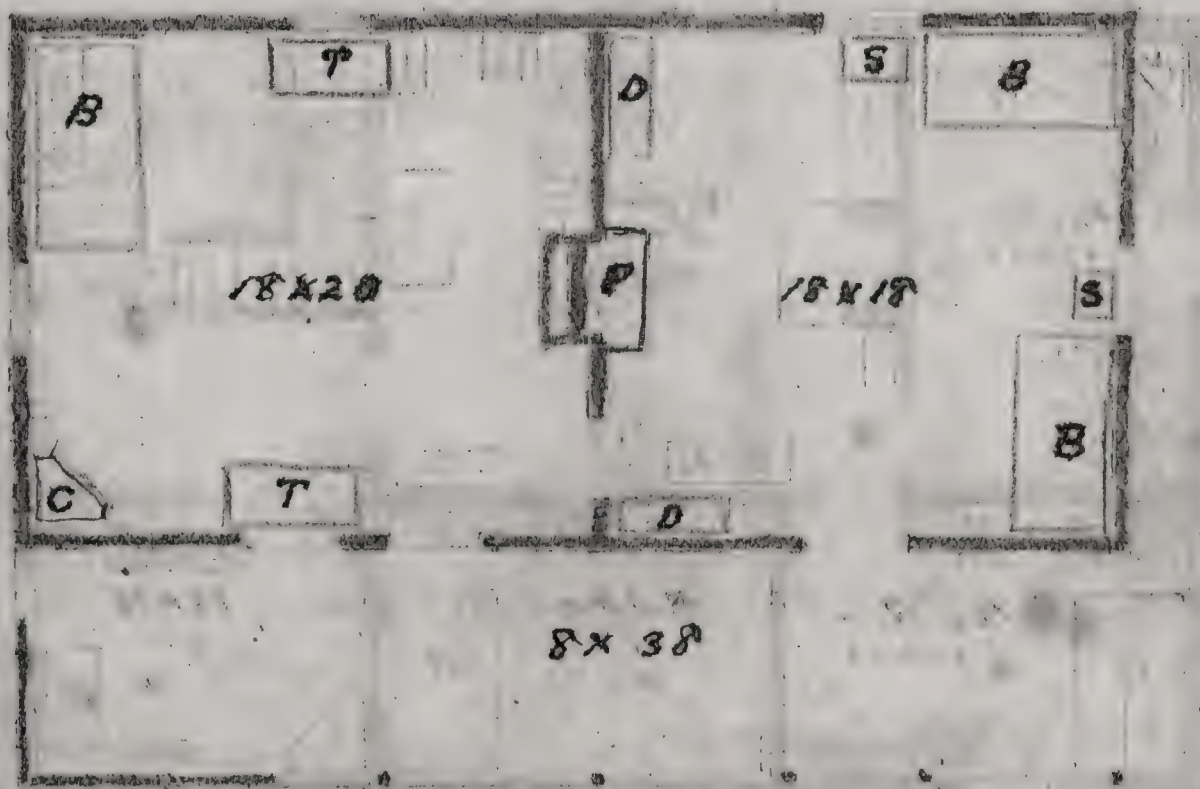
Harrison Township

Logan County

Ohio



South View



House of John H. H. H.

1881 & 1882

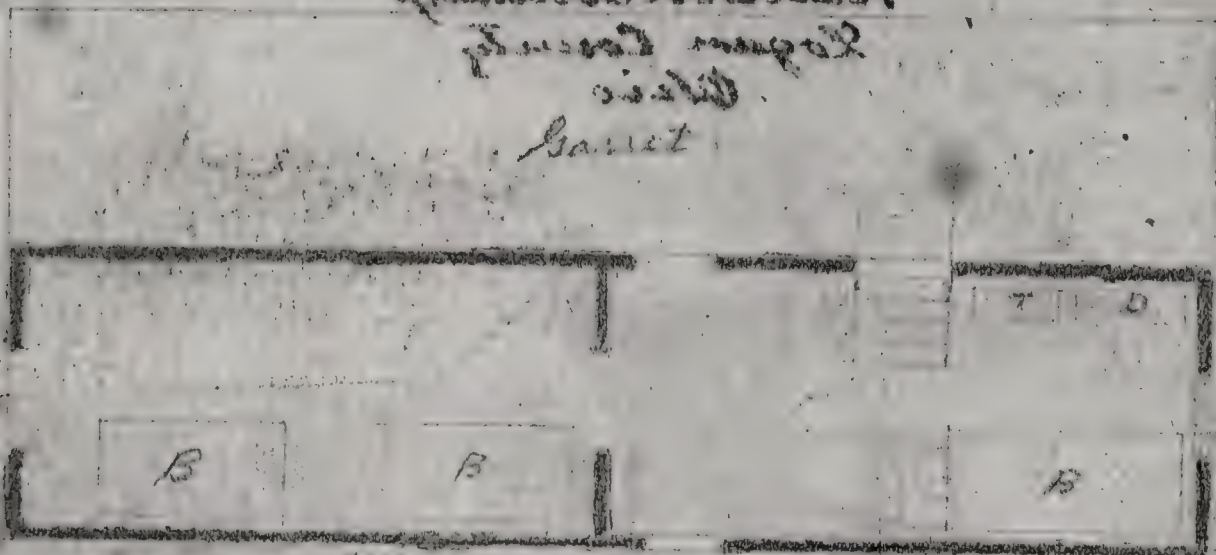
121 N. E. St. St.

House of John H. H. H.

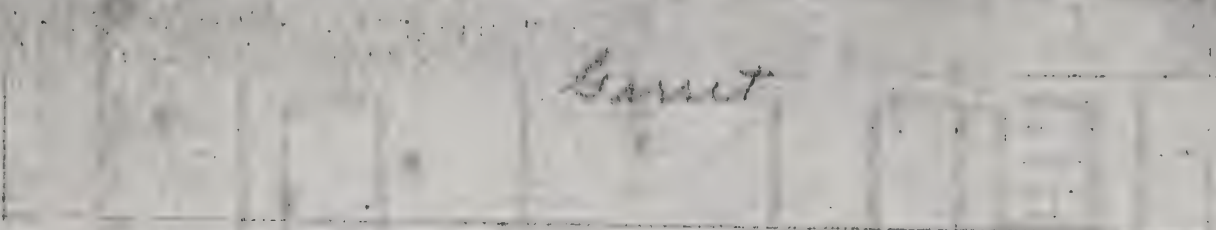
House of John H. H. H.

House of John H. H. H.

House of John H. H. H.

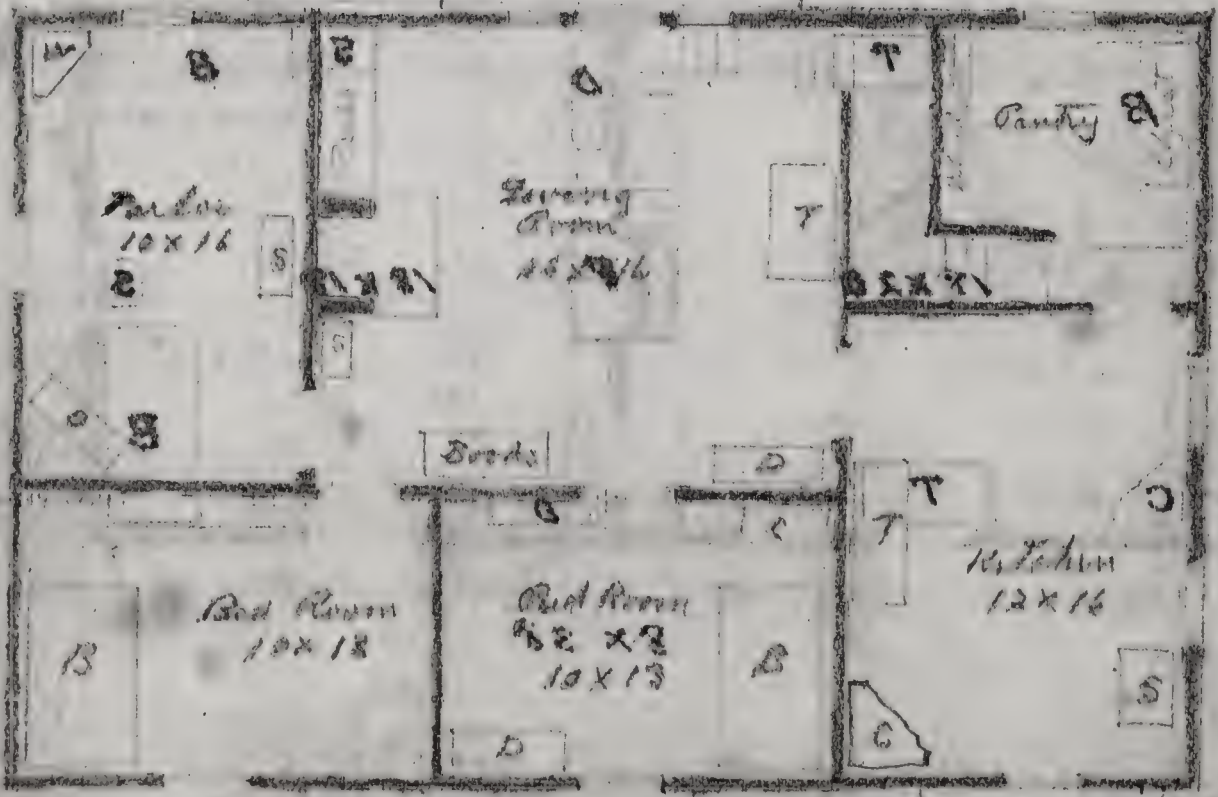


Garage



Porch

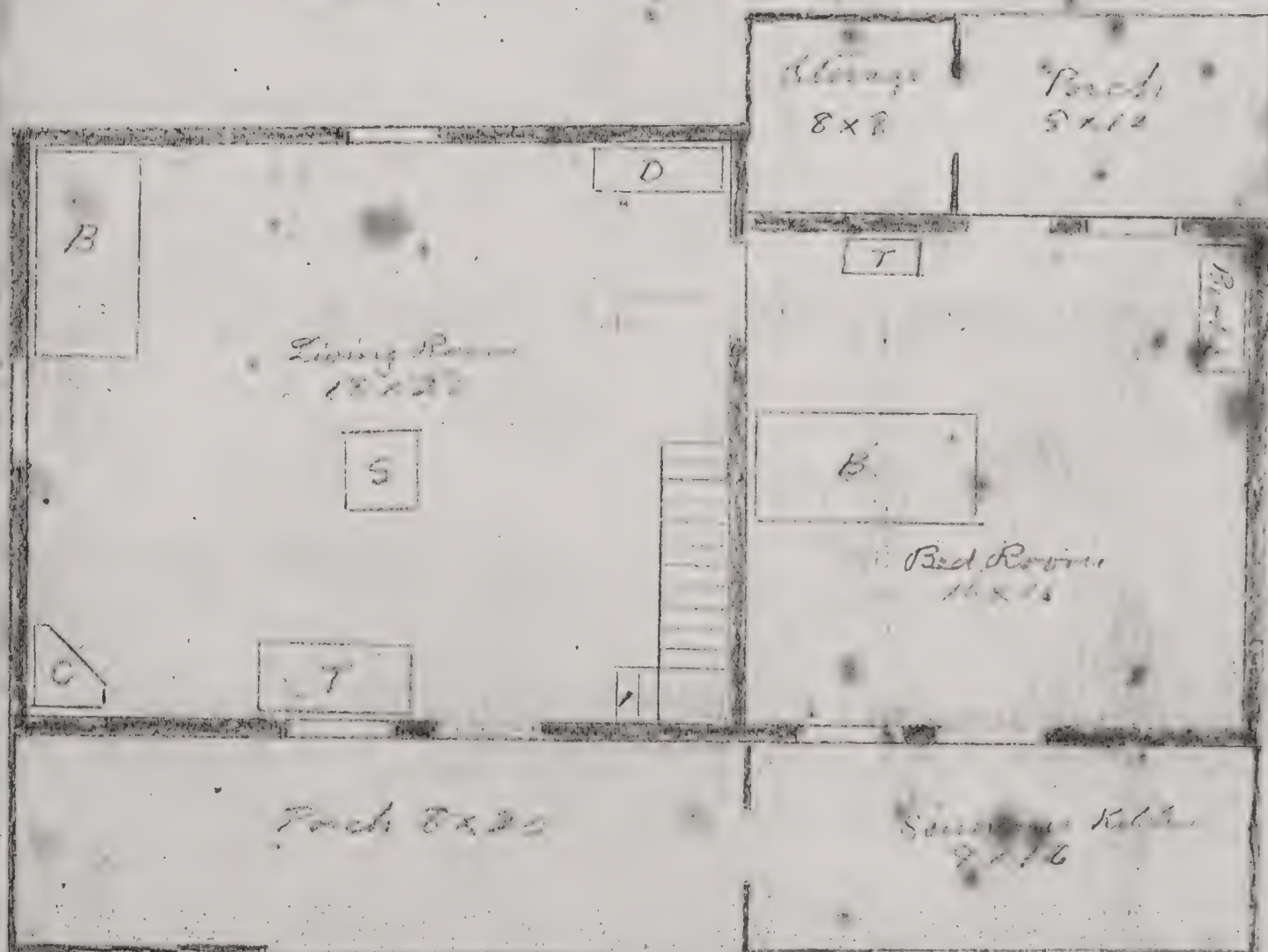
8 x 12



121 N. E. St. St.

Porch

6 x 8



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 Home of John H. Kiser 1898-1900

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